

**R4**

# **USAID/INDONESIA**

Results Review and  
Resource Request (R4)

***Please Note:***

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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## Cover Memo

## Memorandum

### ***Memorandum to the Assistant Administrator, Asia Near East***

From: Terry Myers, Mission Director, USAID/Indonesia

Subject: USAID/Indonesia's Results Review for FY 2002

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I am pleased to submit USAID/Indonesia's Results Review (R2) for Bureau and Agency consideration. This is the first formal review of the USAID/Indonesia program since the onset of the economic and political crisis three years ago, and we believe it provides a clear outline of Mission achievements. It is abbreviated to an R-2 because a rapidly changing environment has required us to develop a new strategy.

USAID can be proud of the record described in this document. All strategic objectives are meeting or exceeding targets, sometimes dramatically, despite conditions that have been uncertain and sometimes alarming. Our assistance to the parliamentary and presidential elections helped end years of dictatorship peacefully. Our advisors have helped Indonesia meet tough conditions for IMF loans. Food aid kept thousands from malnutrition. Health and family planning programs helped maintain services as Indonesian Government financing ran out. Urban program opened decision making to broad local participation. Rural communities learned how to manage natural resources responsibly. Through these successes, USAID has contributed to a broad range of U.S. foreign policy goals by supporting Indonesia's transition to democracy.

It has been gratifying to help Indonesia as it attempts fundamental reform, but massive challenges remain as this enormous and diverse country seeks its future. These will be described more fully in the forthcoming revised strategy.

### ***Critical Change in Circumstances***

The Secretary of State has identified Indonesia as one of four priority countries in light of its ongoing transition to democracy and the country's importance to the United States. As a consequence, last December an interagency assessment team was formed to examine strategic alternatives. The team noted five crosscutting themes that have come to characterize the new environment in Indonesia:

The trend towards regionalism and decentralized governance on many fronts including control

over natural resources;

The gap between popular expectations of the benefits of the new democracy vs. the new Government's ability to "deliver" on its ambitious agenda;

The need for "justice" writ large ensuring clear recourse for aggrieved parties;

The acceleration of environmental destruction through pollution and irresponsible exploitation; and

The incomplete nature of economic reforms.

### ***Strategy Revision***

USAID is adjusting its strategy to reflect these rapidly evolving local circumstances and significantly enhanced resource levels. We have sought and received informal Bureau agreement to defer submission of a final comprehensive Resource Request until completion of our revised strategy in May. Nevertheless, to enable the Bureau and Agency workforce and OE planning to proceed on schedule, we are including a full set of the relevant tables. They may require adjustment based on the outcome of the strategy review in May.

In the "Results Framework" section of the R2, we have noted for the record a few revisions to the Management Contract.

### ***Management and Resource Issues, Workforce, and Travel Funds***

In January, a USAID Management Assessment Team reviewed the challenges and opportunities USAID faces in gearing up for a larger program with new emphases. As the team noted, the USAID/Indonesia program is increasing exponentially, but OE resources are not keeping up. Consequently, USAID management is attempting to stretch its limited resources by transferring selected Indonesian staff from OE to program funds, initiating a system of charging allocable administrative support costs directly to project-funded USPSCs occupying USAID office space, drawing on declining trust funds, judicious travel and close monitoring of ICASS. Nevertheless, increases in program funding may necessitate more staff and OE.

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## **R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance**

### **R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

#### **USAID/INDONESIA RESULTS REVIEW**

**March 2000**

Indonesia is engaged in a turbulent transition from autocracy to democracy, captured economy to free market, command state to civil society. The country, which boasts the world's fourth largest population and the largest Muslim following, has been beset with its worst drought in 50 years, political uncertainty and a protracted economic crisis. Its remarkable pace of progress has often been obscured by eruptions of violence, struggles for power, and political and economic reversals.

Spanning the Pacific's major trade routes, Indonesia is a key player in Asia's economic recovery and a major supplier of natural resources. It is an important emerging market for U.S. trade and investment. The impetus for reform is gathering strength and is re-shaping the pattern of relations across the archipelago. If successful, it will transform the very character of Indonesia, its governance, economy and international relations.

#### **NEW CIRCUMSTANCES**

**People are asserting their rights.** A free, substantial and lively—if not always responsible—media has evolved. Political discourse has flowered, with ordinary people increasingly vocal. Some groups, particularly in the military, police, and civil service, continue to resist reform. Reform of a long corrupt judicial system is critical but has not yet even begun.

**The first democratically elected government in 45 years is consolidating power and pursuing a reform agenda.** In the wake of landmark elections in June 1999, Indonesia has begun its transition toward becoming the world's third largest democracy. President Wahid's unstable coalition cabinet is under pressure to correct past wrongs while laying the foundation for accountable and transparent governance.

The economy has bottomed out, but a return to pre-crisis growth levels will take years. Much needs to be done to create a free, fair, and competitive market. Past economic mismanagement produced enormous concentrations of wealth and engendered widespread distrust of the country's banking and investment sector. Bank reform appears stalled, and pre-crisis credit flows have not returned.

**Political and fiscal power is being dispersed to sub-national units of government, to districts and cities.** Rejecting Soeharto-style centralized controls, Parliament devolved a sweeping set of functions to local governments without regard to their fiscal or managerial capacity. Indonesia must decentralize to create a sustainable democracy and economy, but the process will be raucous and fraught with fiscal, resource, and political risk.

**Dangerous and potentially contagious sectarian and ethnic violence has displaced hundreds**

**of thousands and threatens Indonesia's fragile social balance.** The government was unable to control military abuses in East Timor. Violence could escalate in Aceh and Papua. Growing sectarian strife reflects a mix of long-standing grievances, ethnic and religious differences, provocation from outside, declining central authority, and economic stress. Over 650,000 displaced people need recovery assistance to start new lives.

**The economic crisis forced many people into near-poverty and cut access to social services, especially for women and children.** The crisis pushed 50 million citizens into poverty. Lowered incomes made health services unaffordable, and budget constraints reduced the government's ability to provide services to the poor. Increased poverty has significantly worsened nutritional status and health of women and children.

**Natural resources and the environment are under increasing pressure.** Deforestation has grown dramatically, with the government seemingly unable to stop illegal logging that accounts for over 50% of production. Decentralization could lead local governments to over-exploit natural resources to replace central government revenues. In cities, growing air pollution and the use of leaded fuel pose health hazards.

## **COUNTRY FACTORS**

**Political:** Widely recognized national and parliamentary elections in June 1999 produced a new Government with unquestioned legitimacy and a firm commitment to reform. Free and fair elections were the hallmark of "Phase I" of the reform movement and USAID played an active role in their success. The new Government has set as its priorities: rooting out corruption, encouraging the return of international investment, opening the economic and political environment, combating health problems and malnutrition and conserving biodiversity.

The new Government's commitment to decentralization and regional autonomy opens up new opportunities and new threats. It offers a chance to terminate the concessions and privileges that the Old Regime conferred on the elite and its close supporters, often with no regard for law, competitive markets, or disastrous environmental consequences. East Timor's separation from Indonesia and declining central authority have unleashed centrifugal forces. Rebels in Aceh and Papua are seeking outright independence. Other conflicts have surfaced: land rights for farmers, migrant worker labor rights, religious intolerance and title disputes over valuable economic resources.

**Economic, Financial and Banking Concerns.** Due to strong GDP growth in the fourth quarter 1999, Indonesia posted a gain of slightly less than 1% in GDP compared to a contraction of over 13% in 1998. This reversal points to economic stabilization with early signs of recovery. Inflation in 1999 was about 2%. Benchmark interest rates have fallen from more than 70% to the 12% to 13% range. The exchange rate has stabilized around Rp. 7,400 per U.S. dollar. Bank restructuring and recapitalization have begun. Still, much remains to be done, since the value of real credit was only about 1.5 % higher in November 1999 than in June 1999. Working capital and trade finance are difficult to obtain because of persistent problems in the financial sector. Though Indonesia has a long way to go to return to its pre-crisis economic levels, recent indicators are hopeful. USAID helped create the Jakarta Initiative Task Force (JITF) to facilitate

out-of-court settlements between creditors and debtors. The JITF succeeded in reversing the policy of accepting reduced settlements --- a serious obstacle to debt resolution.

**Dramatic Social Impact of the Crisis.** The number of individuals living below the poverty line has more than doubled, while high inflation and widespread unemployment reduced the ability of most households to purchase basic medicines. Nearly half of the nation's population is unable to afford adequate food, and the nutritional status of women and children has dropped. Health care services were less frequently sought, as stretched family budgets went to other priorities. Sexually transmitted diseases are on the rise, as a result of inadequate condom use, delayed treatment, and an increase in prostitution to supplement reduced incomes. A contributing factor to the May 1998 riots was a rise in food prices and shortages of staples such as rice, cooking oil, and sugar. In response, USAID refocused more of its food distribution activities on urban areas. With children continuing to drop out of school, the long-term impact of the crisis may not yet be fully realized.

## **USAID PROGRAM**

**FY 1999 Accomplishments.** Four key achievements in the democracy and governance sectors have fundamentally transformed our entire portfolio of development activities:

Free and fair elections with massive voter turn-out;

A dramatic proliferation of media exercising newly won rights of free speech;

Free trade unions with worker-elected leadership; and

The decentralization of government to thwart efforts to reinstitute an authoritarian centralized regime.

Success politically has had an impact on macroeconomic stability. The contraction of the economy has stopped, the value of the rupiah stabilized, interest rates returned to pre-crisis levels, and inflation has dropped dramatically. Food security for rural people was preserved. A "safety net" for the urban poor was established. Contraceptive prevalence was maintained and the spread of HIV/AIDS contained despite a 25% drop in the Indonesian health budget. More than 18 million citizens in 14 cities helped formulate municipal planning and budgetary decisions. Energy subsidies were reduced, and regulations to implement the new decentralization laws were drafted.

**Contributing Factors.** A number of factors contributed to these accomplishments:

The popular will of Indonesians (students, NGOs, and reform leaders) to participate in high-risk politics;

A \$43 billion IMF-GOI Agreement conditioned on reform;

Passage of Laws 22 and 25 transferring substantial fiscal authority and political power to over 300 districts,

The relative restraint of the military in confronting massive street demonstrations, and

USAID-led donor assistance in voter education, democracy advocacy, and a free and responsible press.

Not unimportant in these accomplishments, however, has been the role of USAID contractors



and grantees. The Government takeover of much of the banking system and the establishment of the Jakarta Initiative Task Force to restructure private debt halted further deterioration in markets. Massive delivery of food and medical supplies from foreign donors and reliance on the Government's neighborhood health care system maintained essential services for the neediest. Constant prodding by Indonesia's NGO network, equipped with the latest Internet and cellular technologies, kept up steady pressure to protect the country's rich biodiversity and to demand that resource decisions be made in a participatory, accountable manner.

**Prospects for FY 2002.** Future prospects will be affected by a number of factors. Areas of concern in order of relative urgency and impact follow:

- Reform of a corrupt court system and establishment of an independent and honest judiciary, possibly requiring a Constitutional amendment;
- Resuscitation of the banking system critical to restore confidence and employment;
- Judicial steps against high-level civilian and military officials of the Old Regime;
- Recurrent regional conflicts throughout the nation as local authorities and communities learn to exercise their new "decentralized" powers;
- Civilian control over the military with a possible elimination of the military's Constitutional "dual function" of national defense and civilian "development";
- Privatization or dismantling of many state-owned enterprises, especially the national petroleum company PERTAMINA;
- Aggravated disparities in wealth and income from region to region;
- Erosion of purchasing power as electricity and fuel subsidies are withdrawn;
- An acceleration in the rate of natural resource depletion;
- Heightened demands for potable water systems as communities voice their priorities to elected (instead of appointed) municipal leaders; and
- Standards for local health care management, accountability, and delivery.

Powerful, well-equipped, and wealthy "counter reform" elements within Indonesian society are biding their time. USAID's challenge is to help the new Government structure a workable legal and governance system that will ensure access to the country's riches in a participatory and accountable manner that is objective and sustainable, all the while safeguarding its recent gains in democracy. In the post-election era, it is conventional wisdom that judicial fairness and certainty of law are at the heart of Indonesia's "Phase II" reform movement. Indeed, this will likely constitute a core element of the revised mission strategy.

## ***PROGRAM PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES***

Section II describes USAID's progress under each of its approved strategic objectives in greater detail, including the specific performance of program indicators.

### ***OE and Workforce Narrative***

#### **Trust Funds**

As reported in prior years, the GOI has been unable to increase its Trust Fund contribution by more than about 9% per year. With the Rupiah to dollar rate now prevailing at around 7,400:1

(as opposed to 2,400:1 in April 1997), the Trust Fund portion of the OE budget has fallen to about 15% of the total compared to almost 40% in pre-crisis days. Since the GOI's budgetary situation is still precarious, it will be unable to increase its contribution. Consequently, USAID will have to rely on increases in OE dollar appropriations for the next few years.

### Mission Travel Expenses

Indonesia is a vast archipelago consisting of over 13,000 islands that, if overlaid on the U.S., would stretch from Seattle to Bermuda. Since USAID activities must be implemented from Aceh to Irian Jaya, considerable in-country travel expenses are incurred to ensure proper management of the program. This year the demand for travel is especially heavy, as staff must make extra trips to respond to crises arising from communal conflicts and distribution of food aid. We anticipate that a significant portion of our OE resources will be devoted to meet heavier in-country travel expenses as Indonesia's decentralization policies take hold.

### East Timor OE Costs

USAID has absorbed the additional OE costs of what is now a separate country program with in its allotted Indonesia level. As travel and per diem prices are high, and travel must be frequent, it is posing a major drain on resources. We would urge that a special allowance be made for the extraordinary OE costs of the East Timor Program.

### ICASS

USAID continues to closely monitor its share of ICASS costs. After careful evaluation of cost and benefits, USAID has decided to obtain minimal ICASS services. USAID has done a careful analysis of the workload counts for ICASS services and where appropriate, has initiated steps to identify costs attributable to program funds, including those attributable to RUDO and other program activities.

### Staffing

An increasing level of program funds requires increased staffing, but USAID has attempted to restrain workforce growth. Nevertheless, some increases in our personnel level have been unavoidable. Workforce tables reflect the immediate addition of one USDH to Program Development as recommended by the January Management Assessment Team and in FY 2001. Recent discussions between the Mission and USAID/W indicate the possibility of three more USDHs. If such support were to materialize, we would place one in our Economic Growth office, one in Democracy and Governance, and one in an office still to be determined.

## R4 Part II Results Review by SO

### Text for SO a

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-007-01

Objective Name: Democratic Transition Strengthened

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: In a tumultuous and unpredictable environment, SpO10 exceeded expectations. The Team remained flexible and responsive to dynamic events unfolding in a "crisis" situation. While focussing on the elections, SpO10 maintained its level of technical assistance and support for civil society organizations, the media, and conflict resolution programs. USAID maintained strong working relationships with international donors and partners so that programs were not duplicated or working at cross purposes. The Team obligated most election grants in half the standard time without sacrificing grantworthiness.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 2.2 Credible Political Processes  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions     | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy and Human Rights

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

## Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

### Summary of the SO:

The SpO goal is to strengthen democratic transition. Five intermediate results were used to achieve this objective: 1) formation of a representative government; 2) active citizen participation in political processes; 3) formation of democratic and effective governance; 4) conflict reduction and national reconciliation; and 5) building a free and professional media. Successful parliamentary and presidential elections in June and October respectively constitute achievement of Intermediate Result-1. The focus now shifts to strengthening democratic institutions over the longer term. Customers are all Indonesians, their elected representatives, and democracy advocacy groups.

### Key Results:

Voter awareness and education programs exceeded performance expectations (by 76%) and introduced democratic concepts and voting practices to 100 million (out of 110 million) eligible Indonesian voters in 26 provinces. Over 93% of eligible voters, 50.4% female, participated in the elections. Voter education efforts enhanced participation and voter confidence from 33% to 50%. It also improved understanding of election procedures and democracy issues. Voters were often more aware of the electoral procedures than polling station personnel thanks to a large number of our public service announcements -- some of which received critical acclaim!

Election monitoring support exceeded expectations (by 20%), recruiting over 600,000 non-partisan volunteers who were trained and deployed to 320,000 polling stations. The first nationally representative, statistical sample of the election results (the world's largest parallel vote tabulation) confirmed objectively and impartially the voting results, thus diffusing self-interested and exaggerated claims of fraud.

Policy impacts exceeded expectations (by 124% -- a 26% increase over 1998) helping improve governance at national and regional levels including eight ministerial offices, two governors, military and national police. Our NGO partners reported 101 cases of policy-level impact. Advocacy partner agencies engaged in outreach and dealt with many reform issues: women's and children's rights, labor, environment, human rights, anti-corruption and consumer protection. NGO partners contributed to the continuing momentum for reform.

Media information exceeded expectations by 5%. A USAID-led election media and operations center became the hub for election communication and information throughout Indonesia and internationally, thereby ensuring election transparency. Over 150 organizations from both electronic and print media used the innovative center which provided immediate results of the election and thus overcame significant past election legitimacy threats. "C-Span"-style coverage of the presidential and vice-presidential elections, parliamentary proceedings, and consultative assemblies created unparalleled accountability and transparency.

Given the new transitional nature of the program, no formal evaluations were conducted in 1999.

### Performance and Prospects:

IR 1 - Formation of a representative government: This critical first step was successfully completed with internationally recognized free and fair elections. However, Indonesia's transition to democracy is far from complete and is vulnerable to reversal. Many authoritarian institutions, practices, and mind-sets still exist and struggle to maintain their dominance. Hence, the next step: the immediate strengthening of democratic institutions in the crucial post-election period.

IR 2 - Active citizen participation in the political process: USAID continues to strengthen NGO institutional and technical capacity to advocate for policy reforms. Confronted by powerful counter reform interests benefiting from substantial and pervasive corruption, local monitoring and advocacy organizations continue a vigorous promotion of transparency and accountability in the executive and legislative branches. Local NGO progress is fully meeting expectations.

IR 3 - Formation of democratic and effective governance: In the immediate post election period, our programs are consolidating political reforms and addressing the inevitable challenges from counter reform groups. New programs developed by a growing civil society are addressing the legacy of Soeharto's suppression of rights. These efforts are producing immediate results: the release of political prisoners, the reassessment of the role of the military in troubled regions, and a growing awareness of the need for national truth, justice, and reconciliation. Another key element of a robust democracy and successful post election transition is the development of competent political leadership and political organizations. USAID will focus on reforms conducive to democratic and effective governance such as a fully transparent, accountable, and reform-minded parliament; an independent judiciary; and competent legal organizations.

IR 4 - Conflict reduction and national reconciliation: USAID partners completed and disseminated the first regional assessment on conflict resolution which received the personal attention of the new President. The document led to the GOI order to remove territorial forces from Aceh. This type of assessment is a vital building block for the formulation of a comprehensive and integrated strategy to resolve regional conflicts in Indonesia. Many of OTI's local NGO grants issued last year were designed to resolve local and regional conflicts.

If requested funds are not received, we will revisit the conflict resolution package of activities.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

This SpO will be transformed into a SO with a focus on strengthening key democratic institutions. Tentatively, more emphasis will be placed on justice sector reform, decentralization, and legislative support.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The UNDP's Governance Partnership, World Bank, and 15 other donors are involved in democratic strengthening programs. Total contributions from all donors are estimated at \$35 million for FY 2000, with an additional estimated \$9 million from the GOI.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Approximately 200 Indonesian civil society organizations; the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (legislative and political party support); the International Republican Institute (legislative and political party support); the International Foundation for Election Systems (electoral and constitutional reform, legislative support); Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (CSO capacity building); Chemonics International (CSO support and strengthening); the Asia Foundation (Islam, gender, democracy, CSO capacity building); and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (labor and democracy education).

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Democratic Transition Strengthened		
Objective ID: 497-007-01		
Approved: 15/05/1995		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: (SO Level Indicator: Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation)		
Indicator: 1. Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation		
Unit of Measure: Number of times that activities of grantee NGOs have a measurable impact on the formulation of government policy.		corruption/labor/consumer rights (32%), and women's/ children's/community rights (28%).  1999 Target exceeded: 124%  Status of Indicator: 130% of year 2000 target.  * Target has been adjusted upward to account for the new environment of the democratic transition.
Source: NGO reports/USAID SpO 10 Team assessment.		
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of times USAID-supported non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had a measurable impact on the formulation of Government of Indonesia (GOI) policy.		
Comments: In FY 97, this indicator was independently examined by external evaluators including a highly respected U.S.-trained Indonesian political scientist. Although the SpO 10 crisis strategy does not require reporting on SO-level impact, this is still an important indicator of a) the scope and intensity of NGO engagement and impact on GOI policy formation, and b) the degree to which the environment for Indonesian CSOs has improved.  The trend in NGO policy engagement and impact, since the fall of Suharto, continues to surpass expectations. During FY 1999, impact on the formulation of government policy occurred 101 times, exceeding the target of 45 by 124%. Forty-nine policy impacts were at the national level and 51 at the provincial level. Policy issues include labor, environment, human rights, civil- military relations, children's rights, women's rights, consumer rights and improved governance in political sensitive areas. Policy interventions were concentrated in the environment (40%), and anti-		

Year	Planned	Actual
1994 (B)	N/A	20
1997	35	45
1998	40	74

1999	45	101
2000	150 *	
2001	200	
2002		



**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Democratic Transition Strengthened			
Objective ID: 497-007-01			
Approved: 3/1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: Independent Media Monitors and Informs Democratic Process			
Indicator: Media Information			
Unit of Measure: Number of articles and broadcasts addressing election or transition issues	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)	N/A	0
	1999	1200	1258
Source: NGO reports/USAID/SpO 10 Team assessment`	2000	1300	
	2001	1400	
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures USAID civil society partner contributions to media coverage of the elections and the reform process by tracking the number of related press articles and broadcasts, which positively or negatively discuss the partner's views and activities. Election information and debate in the media is defined as comments cited, interviews, editorials and event coverage.	2002	1500	
	2003 (T)	5400	
Comments: As anticipated, SpO 10's NGO partners contributed greatly to the volume and quality of debate and dialogue before, during and after the election. Contributions ranged from political commentary to issue advocacy, and often combined the two to encourage more substantive policy stances by political candidates and parties.			
1999 Target exceeded: 5%			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Democratic Transition Strengthened		
Objective ID: 497-007-01		
Approved: 3/1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: Key elements for free, fair and substantive elections in place		
Indicator: Voter Awareness and Education (VAE)		
Unit of Measure: Percentage of eligible voters informed		<div>decreased procedural confusion, and reduced violence and fraud at the polls.</div> <div>This is a single year indicator.</div> <div>1999 Target exceeded: 76%</div> <div>Status of Indicator: Completed at 176 % of target.</div>
Source: A) Publication readership and Radio/TV listenership estimates. B) Registration lists from seminars, workshops, etc.		
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures eligible voters informed by USAID's voter awareness and education programs (eligible voters encompass all Indonesians 18 years old or married). Such programs had significant impact on the elections by increasing general awareness and improving voter understanding. Voter awareness programs convey basic information to the largest number of people possible, i.e., public service announcements (PSAs), registration information campaigns, posters and fliers. Voter education programs convey in-depth information to smaller groups of people through training seminars and workshops.		
Comments: The original target of 50% was preliminarily seen as the minimum level of impact necessary to make a significant difference. As anticipated, actual impact was much higher, reaching and informing at least 88% of Indonesian voters. Voter education programs alone reached 100 million Indonesians.		
Post election surveys indicate that between 65% and 80% of viewers accurately perceived these messages, and that around half changed their thinking or behavior. This heightened awareness and understanding is widely credited with increasing voter turnout (est. 91%),		

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	N/A	0
1999	50%	88%
2000	N/A	N/A

2001	N/A	N/A
2002	N/A	N/A
2003 (T)	50%	88%

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Democratic Transition Strengthened			
Objective ID: 497-007-01			
Approved: 3/1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: Key elements for free, fair and substantive elections in place			
Indicator: Election Monitoring			
Unit of Measure: Number of monitors trained	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NGO reports/USAID SpO 10 Team assessment	1998 (B)	N/A	0
	1999	1,000,000 * 500,000 **	600,000
Indicator/Description: This indicator measures the number of election monitors trained by USAID programs.	2000	N/A	N/A
	2001	N/A	N/A
	2002	N/A	N/A
Comments: This indicator is a good example of the need to remain flexible in setting and adjusting targets in highly unstable environments. The initial target of one million (*) monitors trained was set in August of 1998, prior to the finalization of the Election Monitoring Organization (EMO) grant agreements. In consultation with partner EMOs, the target was adjusted to 500,000 (**) in February. The actual 600,000 monitors trained represents the largest effort of its kind in the world, and an unqualified success given domestic EMO capabilities. The large number of monitors with adequate training, materials and support discouraged election fraud and legitimized the election process.	2003 (T)	500,000	600,000
This is a single-year indicator.			
1999 Target exceeded: 20%			
Status of Indicator: Completed at 120% of target.			

**Text for SO b**

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-008-01

Objective Name: Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Despite an environment of violent conflict, this SpO exceeded planned expectations thereby mitigating the health effects of a prolonged economic crisis.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand            |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

This objective is to protect the health of the most vulnerable women and children by ensuring access to and availability of comprehensive reproductive and child health services and

information. Particular emphasis is placed on strengthening surveillance systems in order to respond to the needs of the urban and rural poor, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and populations at risk for HIV/AIDS.

Recent economic crises and political turmoil transformed Indonesia from an "East Asian Miracle" to a country with negative economic growth. The proportion of people living in poverty more than doubled from 11% in 1996 to about 24% in 1998. Newly unemployed women represented a disproportionate 46% of the 50 million poor. Their spending on food, education, and health declined. In response, malnutrition, reliance on traditional health practitioners, and the severity of illness among pregnant women and young children rose.

DA funds improved the availability and use of family planning in 11 provinces covering an estimated 75% of the population. CS funds improved maternal and neonatal health services at the village level, where only one in two pregnant women uses a trained midwife for her delivery. CS funds also helped prevent micronutrient deficiencies and improved child nutrition among the poor in five provinces. HIV/AIDS child survival funds were used to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections in three major urban areas.

#### Key Results:

Three key intermediate results to achieve this objective are: 1) effective crisis monitoring and surveillance of nutrition, disease patterns and use of the health care system to guide the efficient allocation of program resources; 2) essential preventive health services are preserved; and 3) appropriate behavior and services are promoted to mitigate crisis impact.

Evaluations, surveillance efforts, behavioral surveys, and assessments conducted in 1999 enabled USAID to monitor and assess results.

USAID support enabled the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the National Family Planning Board (BKKBN) to identify the regions most severely affected by the crisis and to target resources accordingly. Reporting capabilities were strengthened at the central and district level. Data is being used for policy and health reform at all levels.

USAID support to BKKBN was critical in maintaining family planning utilization across Indonesia, at a time when the government budget was slashed by 25%. Fortunately, there has been less than a 1% decline in utilization of modern methods of family planning nationally. Maternal health actually improved with USAID support. The percentage of deliveries in South Kalimantan managed by a trained midwife rose significantly from 37% in 1996 to 58% in 1999. USAID's maternal and neonatal program introduced an essential obstetrics training package that has been adopted for use by the MOH and other donors. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are containing the rapid spread of the disease. Condom use among female commercial sex workers increased sharply from 37% in 1998 to 48% in 1999 thanks to expanded outreach efforts and condom distribution. USAID and its PVO partners alleviated malnutrition and emergency health problems in politically troubled East Timor, West Timor, Moluccas, and West Kalimantan. Thousands of women and children IDPs are benefitting from USAID assistance.

#### Performance and Prospects:

A new Strategic Objective Agreement enabled USAID to launch a rapid response to the crisis, as well as provide a comprehensive framework for the program over the next three to five years. The GOI Minister of Health declared recently that USAID is the most responsive donor in the health sector.

The funding request for 2002 will improve the health of women and children throughout Indonesia, thereby contributing to economic recovery and political stability. If the funding request is not received, investments made over the past 25 years to reduce fertility and infant mortality would be lost. Morbidity and mortality would increase.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Program emphasis is expected to shift from crisis response to recovery and economic growth. Decentralization will have a major impact on how health care is managed, financed, and delivered. To improve the enabling environment and to support the GOI's ambitious health reform agenda, USAID will design both national and district level policy activities to improve family planning quality, reduce maternal mortality, improve child health, and prevent further transmission of HIV/AIDS/STIs. District capacity, skills, and health systems will be strengthened. Communication and advocacy efforts will increase the participation of women, families, and communities in taking responsibility for their health.

Several projects will end in FY 2000. The Mission is selecting new partners and may revise performance indicators to reflect new GOI priorities and adjustments to the Mission strategy.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to be the largest and most significant donor in family planning and HIV/AIDS. The ADB will continue supporting the "Social Safety Net" program through 2000 with essential drugs for hospitals, health centers, midwives, and managed care programs. USAID surveillance efforts help target these resources effectively. USAID-developed technical assistance and midwifery training materials are being used by the World Bank's maternal health and adolescent health project in Java. Also relying on USAID materials, AusAid is working to improve maternal health in the eastern islands. The UNFPA is focusing on reproductive health and adolescents. UNICEF is strengthening basic education of girls and improving the health of women and children at the community level. USAID and UNICEF signed a three-year agreement to improve infant feeding and utilization of the integrated village health post.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Pathfinder International and the Futures Group International work in family planning. Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services develops information, education, and communication materials for family planning and overall health promotion. Helen Keller International is conducting nutrition and disease surveillance, vitamin A promotion, and maternal micronutrient supplementation. World Vision is providing emergency health services among internally displaced persons in two provinces and infant feeding programs in major urban centers. Family Health International the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health promote HIV/AIDS prevention in Irian Jaya.

USAID/Indonesia will identify additional new contractors and grantees in FY 2000.

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected		
Objective ID: 497-008-01		
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: Essential Health Services Preserved (IR1) and Appropriate Behavior and Services Promoted (IR3)		
Indicator: Family Planning Utilization		
Unit of Measure: Number of provinces in which there has been an increase or no decline during the past year in the percentage of married women currently using modern family planning methods		increasing civil society participation at the local level.
Source: BKKBN Service Statistics as reported by BKKBN and Pathfinder International.		
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the use of modern family planning services.		
Comments: The Mission exceeded its target of maintaining family planning utilization levels in 11 provinces. Fourteen provinces reported an increase or no decline in the percentage of married women currently using modern family planning methods. Maintaining family planning use among current users (27 million nationwide) is one aspect of preserving essential services. Although the target of maintaining services in 11 provinces was exceeded, in the reporting period (August 1998 through August 1999), province specific results range from a decline in North Sumatra of 14% to less than 1% in West Kalimantan. USAID and its partners will investigate the reasons for provincial variation in increase or decline of utilization.		
Note: This indicator will be revised in 2000, since the current family planning project (SDES) will end in July 2000 and new implementing partners will be selected. The next phase of the program will focus on improving quality and sustainability through policy reform, strengthening systems and		



Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)		8
1999	11	14
2000	15	

2001	18	
2002		

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected			
Objective ID: 497-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: Essential Services Preserved (IR1)			
Indicator: Deliveries effectively managed by a trained provider in project areas			
Unit of Measure: Percent of deliveries attended by a trained provider in three districts in South Kalimantan	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996 (B)		37%
	1997	56%	51%
Source: Project data from MotherCare	1999	63%	58%
Indicator/Description: This indicator is measured through the percent of deliveries attended by a trained provider in three districts in South Kalimantan	2000	Project Completed	
Comments: The purpose of this indicator is to measure an improvement in the quality of care provided by midwives, which will save the lives of women and children. Maternal deaths in the three districts in South Kalimantan are caused by hemorrhage, eclampsia and infection. Deaths resulting from these complications can be avoided by clean and safe delivery. The percentage of deliveries attended by a trained provider in project areas increased from 37% in 1996 to 58% in 1999. Even though this falls slightly short of the planned target, we consider this increase significant given recent guidance from G/PHN in February 2000 that 1% point increase per year is the global standard in countries where USAID works in maternal health.			
Note: This (MotherCare) project has ended, so this is the last year the Mission will report against this indicator for South Kalimantan local authorities are expected institutionalize the activity. The new Maternal Neonatal Health Program is establishing a new baseline and will report on births attended for the new project areas.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected	
Objective ID: 497-008-01	
Approved:	Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: Essential health services preserved (IR1), Crisis monitoring and surveillance (IR2) and Appropriate behavior and services promoted to mitigate crisis impact (IR3)	
Indicator: Vitamin A coverage in targeted areas	
Unit of Measure: The number of children aged 6-11 months in low-income urban areas who consume Vitamin A capsules during the twice yearly campaigns	initiative is just beginning, Helen Keller will report on progress made in 2000.
Source: Helen Keller International Nutrition Surveillance (quarterly)	
Indicator/Description: This indicator is measured by the number of children aged 6-11 months in low income areas of Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang and Ujung Pandang who consume Vitamin A capsules during the twice yearly campaigns over the total number of children aged 6-11 months surveyed in these areas.	
Comments: Crisis induced losses in household income decreases the quality and quantity of micronutrient rich food and poses a serious threat to child survival and safe motherhood, particularly among urban low income and slum areas. Growing evidence of Vitamin A deficiency among all target groups, particularly children aged 6-11 months, and breastfeeding women increases the risk of childhood and maternal mortality and morbidity.  In 1998, the MOH expanded its policy on Vitamin A coverage to include children aged 6-11 months. Reduced government budget has prevented the GOI from implementing this policy in the last year. In September 1999, USAID signed a grant with Helen Keller International to improve Vitamin A coverage for children aged 6-11 months and for women during the post partum period. Since this new	

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	N/A	N/A
1999 (B)	Baseline	0
2000	30%	

2001	50%	
2002	60%	

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected			
Objective ID: 497-008-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: Essential Health Services Preserved (IR1) and Appropriate behavior and services promoted to mitigate crisis impact (IR3)			
Indicator: Condom use by commercial sex workers in target areas			
Unit of Measure: Percent of condom use among female commercial sex workers	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)		37%
Source: Annual Behavioral Surveillance Survey (HAPP Project)	1999	40%	48%
	2000	50%	
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor female commercial sex workers (CSWs) in targeted areas using condoms in their most recent act of sexual intercourse.	2001	55%	
	2002		
<p>Comments: The indicator is measured through the percent of condom use among CSWs in their most recent act of sexual intercourse. Measuring condom use among CSWs measures STI/HIV/AIDS prevention efforts, including the impact of IEC campaigns on behavior change.</p> <p>Condom use among CSWs has remained constant over the past three years but increased significantly from 37% in 1998 to 48% in 1999. This is due to intensified program efforts. Sexually transmitted infections (STI) prevalence rate among CSWs increased from 33% in 1996 (before the crisis) to 44% in 1998. This increase is related to an influx of younger CSWs during the crisis, less experienced CSWs who are more susceptible to infection, and a delay in treatment due to higher associated costs. Condom use can effectively prevent STI/HIV/AIDS and is more affordable than treatment for HIV-positive CSWs and their clients.</p>			

### **Text for SO c**

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-009-01

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: USAID food assistance enabled many rural people to sustain themselves until rains resumed and crop production returned to more normal levels. Most recently, USAID food assistance has provided a valuable safety net to food-insecure Indonesians in urban areas who are suffering from the country's protracted economic crisis. It has also supported thousands of people displaced as a result of ethnic and sectarian strife.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                               | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Agricultural Development/Food Security    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions                | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Education/Girl's Education      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Education/Sustainable Development      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand      |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

#### Summary of the SO:

The SO objective is to improve food security for the most vulnerable groups. Two intermediate results are key to achieving this objective: 1) strengthening GOI food policy and management practices and 2) improving food accessibility for the most vulnerable groups. The ultimate customers are the food insecure. They were initially those impacted by the 1987-1988 drought. Now, customers include those in urban areas made food-insecure by the economic crisis and those displaced by social and sectarian strife.

#### Key Results:

USAID food assistance began in response to the 1997-1998 El Nino drought that created severe food shortages, particularly in rural areas of the eastern islands. USAID responded with PL-480 Title II Food Emergency Assistance through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP).

After the ravages of El Nino, rains resumed and crop production, particularly rice, returned to more typical levels. However, the prolonged economic crisis has drastically reduced purchasing power as food prices have skyrocketed. As a consequence, many cannot afford to purchase available food. The food problem in Indonesia became essentially one of access rather than supply. To respond to these new needs, USAID began food assistance in a number of districts in Central Java, Jakarta, Ujung Pandang and Surabaya.

USAID food assistance is summarized below:

Fiscal Year	Value (\$ million)	Commodity (Tonnage)	Beneficiaries (Persons)
-----	-----	-----	-----
FY1998	51.3	83,502	1,000,000
FY1999	37.3	55,620	900,000
FY2000*	9.6	14,540	900,000

\* The FY2000 number is based on BHR/FFP commitments (pending program needs and availability of funds) for CRS and CARE program proposals which were partially approved in FY1999.

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A meaningful response to the current food crisis must include successful GOI interventions. To this end, USAID began working to strengthen GOI food policy and management practices. The Mission supports this effort through its Food Policy Initiative involving dialogue with key Indonesian policy makers and research on critical policy issues. USAID-funded technical assistance has conducted research into rural markets and rice competitiveness and has contributed critical input into rice pricing and tariff issues.

Sectarian, ethnic, and political violence has resulted in thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The most recent USAID food activity has been the provision of humanitarian assistance to Indonesia's IDPs. In collaboration with the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Mission's PHN team, WFP, and the PVOs World Vision, CARE, and CRS, USAID has provided food and other humanitarian assistance in West Kalimantan, West Timor and Maluku.

There have been no significant indicator changes from last year's R4. No new emergency Title II programs are approved for FY 2000. The FY 2000 indicators reflect BHR/FFP commitments, which were partially approved in FY 1999, pending program needs and availability of funds. No formal evaluations were conducted.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Past years' performance has met all targets. In response to the changing nature of Indonesia's food crisis, USAID refocused a greater share of its food distribution activities for urban areas, particularly in Java, that had been severely impacted by the economic crisis. In association with OFDA and the Mission's PHN team, numerous grants have been made to PVOs to provide relief to displaced people. These activities have helped improve food security in Indonesia.

The return to economic recovery and social reconciliation is expected to take years. To assist in the transition from emergency to recovery, USAID food aid will be needed for the next several years. USAID will maintain its capacity to respond to emergency relief needs should they arise.

Customer feedback has been gratifying. PVO field reports document many cases where beneficiaries have averted starvation and regained a small measure of food security. Also, thanks to the food distribution program, many beneficiary parents kept their children in school rather than having them join the family labor force to help make ends meet.

Should funding not be forthcoming, USAID will not continue food distribution. Thousands will become increasingly food-insecure. Morbidity and mortality would increase.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Several factors may warrant adjustments to our plans: 1) the relative stability of the new Government, 2) the extent of economic recovery, 3) the nature and severity of internal social and ethnic conflicts, and 4) the prospects for effective change in food policies and management systems. The level of FY 2000 PL-480 Title II assistance and the capacity of cooperating U.S. NGOs to implement new programs may also necessitate activity adjustments. Food assistance is planned for the next several years to help Indonesia transition from emergency to recovery.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and IMF programs affect rural development in Indonesia. Reforms to GOI food and agricultural policy are now mandated under these programs. Following USAID's lead, the WFP has approved a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation to continue food assistance to urban areas and IDPs, while Indonesia recovers from the economic crisis. USAID is the lead donor contributing to humanitarian support for IDPs.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The cooperating sponsors implementing food assistance programs are the World Food Program, CARE, CRS, Church World Service, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, World Vision International and Mercy Corps. Development Alternatives, Inc. implements The Food Policy Initiative.



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 497-009-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Improved Food Accessibility			
Indicator: 1.1. U.S.G. Food Commodities - Rice			
Unit of Measure: Metric Tons	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CRS, CARE, WFP, CWS, WVI, MCI	(B)		0
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor U.S.G. rice distribution to recipients in targeted areas. Target areas include: East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Lampung, Central Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, East Timor and Jakarta.	1998	73,482	73,364
	1999	54,260	49,107 *
	2000	13,180 **	
	2001	0	
	2002	0	
Comments: The indicator is measured through metric tons of rice distributed by USAID partners. An increase in the amount of rice distributed through this program is positively correlated to improved food accessibility for Indonesians in targeted areas.			
Due to the late arrival of commodities (July 1998), the actual implementation of FY 98 program was carried over FY 99. Consequently, a large part of the FY 99 program has to be implemented in FY 2000			
* The difference has not arrived in country			
** Commodity has not arrived in country.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 497-009-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Improved Food Accessibility			
Indicator: 1.2. Food for Work			
Unit of Measure: Number of Workers	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Reports from sponsoring agencies	(B)		0
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor participation in food-for-work activities. Food for Work is defined as USAID funded small-scale, labor- intensive development projects where workers receive food in lieu of cash payments. Examples of such projects include: roads, irrigation canals, drainage canals, land preparation/agricultural, water catchment, flood control dykes, terracing and erosion control, installation of water pipes, clean water facilities, public buildings, reexcavation of dam, and stone fencing.	1998	105,000	90,584
	1999	93,124	36,673 *
	2000	17,880	
	2001	0	
	2002	0	
Comments: The indicator is measured through the number of Indonesians working in food for work activities. As workers receive food for their contribution development projects, the number of people working is directly proportional to the number of people who have increased access to food.			
* Late arrival of FY99 commodity resulted in low recipient reached so far.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 497-009-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Improved Food Accessibility			
Indicator: 1.3. U.S.G. Food Commodities - Soy Blends			
Unit of Measure: Metric Tons	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program, ADRA, MCI	(B)		0
	1998	10,020	9,995
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor U.S.G. wheat soy blend and corn soy blend distribution to recipients in targeted areas. Target areas include: East Nusa Tenggara, West Nusa Tenggara, Lampung, Central Java, Kalimantan, Aceh, Sulawesi, East Timor and Jakarta	1999	1,180	898 *
	2000	1,360 **	
	2001	N/A	
	2002	N/A	
Comments: The indicator is measured through metric tons of soy blends distributed by USAID partners. An increase in the amount of soy blends distributed through this program is positively correlated to improved food accessibility for Indonesians in targeted areas.			
In FY 99, only CRS and MCI are programming Soy Blends (1180 MTS)			
* The difference has not arrived in country			
** Commodity has not arrived in country			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups			
Objective ID: 497-009-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Improved Food Accessibility			
Indicator: 1.4. Supplemental Feeding Program			
Unit of Measure: Number of Participants	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Catholic Relief Services, World Food Program, ADRA, MCI	(B)		0
	1998	150,800	150,110
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor mothers and children participating in the supplemental feeding program. The supplemental feeding program provides nutritionally enriched food to mothers of adolescents.	1999	68,500	24,166 *
	2000	47,830	
	2001	0	
	2002	0	
Comments: The indicator is measured through the number of participants enrolled in the supplemental feeding program. As participants enrolled in the program receive supplemental food allocations, there is a positive correlation between the number of participants enrolled in the program and the number of Indonesian families who have improved access to food.  Due to the late arrival of FY 98 commodity and delayed start-up of the supplemental feeding program, the target recipients in fact received their ration in FY 99.  <			

## Text for SO d

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-010-01

Objective Name: Urban Environmental and Energy Management Strengthened

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: In 1999, the SpO deepened reform in Indonesia. It provided a voice in local decision-making to 18 million people, built more effective and accountable local governments, and contributed to the ongoing reform of a monopolistic and corrupt energy sector.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one) 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                    | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions     | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change              | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this SpO is to improve urban management through strengthened participatory local government, to reduce air pollution, and to improve energy policies by reshaping the

relationships between citizens and their local representatives. Three intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) increased community participation and employment in urban environmental management; 2) improved management and delivery of urban environmental infrastructure and services; and 3) improved efficiency and decreased pollution in energy supply and use. The SpO's ultimate customers are the urban citizens of Indonesia, particularly the poor who lack access to critical services and whose lives are at great risk from uncontrolled environmental degradation.

#### Key Results:

IR-1: Created community participation and employment in urban environmental management. USAID/Indonesia has reshaped the fundamental relationship between local citizens and elected government for 18 million Indonesians in fourteen cities.

IR-2: Improved management and delivery of urban environmental infrastructure and services. Managers now have more access to funds and can target services more effectively. Fourteen cities can now better meet their citizens' needs.

IR-3: More efficient or less polluting energy sector. Twenty-five of our 30 policy reform targets were achieved. These reforms create an enabling environment for economic growth and for environmental improvement. Two major changes slowed our achievement: 1) a new Minister of Mines and Energy new to the energy sector was appointed; and 2) Parliament rejected the bill to restructure the government-controlled petroleum industry.

No formal SpO evaluations were conducted. Customer surveys were piloted for water companies.

#### Performance and Prospects:

This SpO supported democratic processes at the local level to sustain Indonesia's reform. The SO has achieved a fundamental shift from 50 years of centralized, autocratic rule. Through the CLEAN-Urban program, 800 sub-districts have for the first time voiced their opinion. Municipal governments now incorporate community priorities in their decision-making. Over 100 NGOs and community-based organizations are helping identify and articulate local needs. Community meetings have resulted in the creation of some 10,300 community proposals. Some 2,300 of these proposals received funding approval along with 32,000 micro-enterprise projects.

USAID achieved four successes: 1) regulations for decentralization Laws 22 and 25 were drafted to ensure greater government accountability; 2) local governments participating in the SpO program have seen a threefold increase in their resource levels; 3) more than 37 million work-days were generated by more effective targeting of employment generation funds; and 4) innovative "City Development Forums" brought stakeholders together to improve local governance and are now being copied among Indonesia's 300 cities and towns.

With the passage of Laws 22 and 25, Indonesia established the framework for highly autonomous local government. Yet, few local governments are technically equipped to meet their constituents' needs and priorities. In response, USAID is strengthening the capacity of local governments and service providers and report the following three successes: 1) audits of 54

water companies to ensure service continuation resulting in increased operating revenues of \$3 million; 2) test of the Capital Investment Plan (CIP), that incorporates citizen participation in setting local government goals and priorities. Regulations designating the CIP as the official local government planning tool nationwide were drafted; and 3) directors from over 100 water companies were trained in strategic management. Indonesia's Association of Local Water Enterprises incorporated the course content into their standard curriculum.

Energy subsidies cost the GOI \$4.5 billion per year. The USAID energy program will help the GOI shift to a more market-based system as well as reduce pollution. These reforms, closely linked to economic recovery, include: 1) restructuring the oil and gas sector; 2) designing a more rational system of energy pricing with the eventual removal of subsidies, and 3) restructuring the electricity sector. USAID will assist the government to analyze its price structure and to develop a less distortionary subsidy system. USAID is the only donor, other than the ADB, involved in reform of the petroleum sector.

USAID technical assistance is helping the GOI meet IMF conditionality in three ways: 1) an agreement by the GOI to phase-out leaded fuel; 2) preparation of a comprehensive energy policy and redrafting of the bill to unbundle the state oil and gas monopoly is scheduled for presentation to the Parliament in April; and 3) the creation of a GOI policy unit to develop market-based solutions to energy sector issues.

The SpO intends to pave the way for local officials to assume their new responsibilities at a pace that is both politically and technically acceptable. The bill to unbundle the state petroleum corporation, Pertamina, faces powerful, well-entrenched interests but is consistent with broader trends. A second Parliamentary decision to maintain the state petroleum monopoly would adversely affect SpO performance.

If requested funds are not received, USAID would not be able to support Indonesia's transition from an autocratic centralized system to one of participatory decision-making. Accountable and transparent governance would not be promoted. Rent-seeking, particularly in the urban services and energy sector, would continue unchecked. Urban service coverage would decrease, leaving the poor more vulnerable and increasing the possibility of social instability.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

New activities will focus on improving local management practices, with emphasis on municipal budgeting and energy planning. New activities will support an independent league of Indonesian municipalities that can evolve into a center of expertise, training, and innovation, so that best practices can be replicated throughout Indonesia.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, the ADB, the German Aid Program, and the UNDP support decentralization and local government management. Main supporters of energy sector reform are the World Bank and the ADB. In selected cities, donors are designing comprehensive plans for transportation and air pollution.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Research Triangle Institute provides assistance for the CLEAN-Urban program. The International City Management Association helps local governments. Chemonics heads the Water Efficiency Team. Advanced Engineering Associates International provides advice on petroleum and energy policy. Carana Corporation helps on electricity sector restructuring.



### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Urban Environmental and Energy Management			
Objective ID: 497-010-01			
Approved: 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Increased Community Participation and Employment in Urban Environmental Management			
Indicator: 1.1 Number of Community-Originated Urban Environmental Projects Included in Annual and Medium-Term Development Budgets			
Unit of Measure: Number of Projects	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CLEAN-Urban Project Report	1998 (B)		0
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to indicate the measure of community participation in urban planning in nearly 800 Kelurahan (city wards) in 14 cities in East and West Java.	1999	250	2,300
	2000	2,550	0
	2001		
	2002		
Comments: 250 projects were planned for this year. While this planned target was exceeded by nearly five fold due to the rapid expansion of the CLEAN-Urban Project we are uncertain if similar number of projects will be able to be planned and budgeted for 2001 due to the possible phase out of Indonesia's Social Safety Net Program. Therefore, the target for year 2000 will be increased by 250 projects. This indicator will be reexamined in mid 2000 to determine if the target needs to be revised upwards.			

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Urban Environmental and Energy Management			
Objective ID: 497-010-01			
Approved: 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Increased Community Participation and Employment in Urban Environmental Management.			
Indicator: 1.2 Person-days of jobs generated			
Unit of Measure: Person-days	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CLEAN-Urban Project Report on Social Safety Net Program	1998 (B)		0
	1999	20 mill	16 mill
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to monitor the amount of employment generated through labor intensive social safety net activities.	2000	37 mill	
	2001	0	
	2002		
Comments: Funding for CLEAN-Urban employment generation projects at the local level are disbursed through a special "Social Safety Net" (SSN) program developed to address the unemployment problem resulting from Indonesia's economic crisis. The SSN program is funded from multilateral development bank loans through the Government of Indonesia. SSN funds were planned to be disbursed in early 1999. However, the program was delayed for nearly one year until conditions prior to disbursement (transparency and good governance issues) were satisfied.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Urban Environmental and Energy Management			
Objective ID: 497-010-01			
Approved: 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 2. Improved Management and Delivery of Urban Environmental Infrastructure and Services			
Indicator: 2.1 Number of Local Governments Using Improved Management Tools and Practices			
Unit of Measure: Number of local governments	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: CLEAN-Urban Project Reports	1998 (B)		0
Indicator/Description: The purpose of this indicator is to show the number of urban local government units using improved management tools and practices for planning and decision making.	1999	420	799
	2000	1,025	
	2001		
	2002		
Comments: The indicator measures the number of Kelurahan (wards within cities) involved in the CLEAN-Urban Project and the number of DPRD (locally elected councils) using planning and management systems for selecting environmental infrastructure and urban services.			

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Urban Environmental and Energy Management		
Objective ID: 497-010-01		
Approved: 1998		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: 3. More Efficient and Less Polluting Energy Sector		
Indicator: 3.1 Policy Index		
Unit of Measure: 100 Point Index		in October, 1999, there was a new Minister of Mines and Energy who is new to the energy profession. He required some time to become familiar with the issues and instruct his staff to take or continue action. Second, the oil and gas law submitted to Parliament was rejected by them; as a result, the previous (and new) Ministers asked USAID consultants to assist in developing a policy and revising the draft law before resubmission to Parliament and development of implementing regulations.
Source: UEM Office, Advisor Reports, MME, PLN		
Indicator/Description: This indicator uses a 100 point index to provide a qualitative measure of overall progress in establishing a regulatory environment that supports economic growth and includes compatibility with renewable energy and energy efficiency. The index tracks the achievement of milestones in regulatory policy development and implementation. The points given reflect the significance of the activity in achieving the needed regulatory environment.		
Oil & Gas Sector Reform (30 points); Oil Policy, Law and Regulations Developed (30 points); Electricity Sector Reform (25 points); Electricity Law and Regulations Developed (25 points); Energy and Environmental Policy Reform (45 points); Set up energy policy analysis unit in MME (15 points); Implementation of energy pricing and subsidy reform (15 points); Implementation of policy for improved fuel standards, including unleaded gasoline (15 points).		
Comments: Our energy program has focused on policy and regulatory reforms in the energy sector since the crisis. These reforms will create an enabling environment for economic growth and for environmental improvement. During 1999, we were working with pro-reform leaders within the GOI. However, two major changes influenced our ability to achieve reform. First, due to the change in government		

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)		0
1999	30	25
2000	65	

2001	100	

## Text for SO e

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-011-01

Objective Name: Recovery of Economic and Financial System

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: Although it will be at least five years before per capita incomes reach pre-crisis levels, the Indonesian economy has stopped contracting and started to recover. Indications are of a return to modest growth. Inflation has been close to zero. The rupiah has become more stable. Interest rates have fallen below pre-crisis levels. The mechanisms for bank restructuring and recapitalization have been established and some progress made. Major economic problems are being addressed in a more open manner than ever before. Although much work remains in bank and corporate restructuring, in strengthening market institutions and governance systems, and informing the public debate, we recognize the complex political, economic, and social context in which reform must take place.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.1 Private Markets  
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor      | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions     | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition                 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                      | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change                         | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution            | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured        | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand        |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

The SO objective is to promote economic recovery with improved governance in the financial and corporate sectors.

Intermediate Results: 1) public sector policy and governance reformed; 2) corporate sector restructured and governance improved; 3) financial sector restructured and governance improved; and 4) strengthened non-governmental sectors participation in Economic Reform.

Due to strong GDP growth in the fourth quarter 1999, Indonesia posted a slightly less than 1% gain in GDP compared to a contraction of over 13% in 1998. This points to successful economic stabilization with early signs of recovery. Other macro indicators echo this sentiment. Inflation in 1999 was about 2%. Benchmark interest rates have fallen from more than 70% to 12-13%. The exchange rate has stabilized around Rp 7,400/\$. Still, much remains to be done. For instance, concerning the lack of bank and corporate debt restructuring, the value of real credit was only about 1.5% higher in November 1999 than in June 1999. Working capital and trade finance are difficult to obtain because of the problems in the financial sector.

Our ultimate customers are the ordinary citizens of Indonesia.

Key Results:

The economy was stabilized but credit is stalled. Exports were unable to benefit from the depreciated rupiah because of problems in the financial sector.

In 1999 we conducted a customer survey which contributed to the assessment of SO results.

Performance and Prospects:

Early signs of economic recovery are confirmed by final external trade figures. The economy pick up dramatically in the fourth quarter of 1999. Total non-oil trade was only 3% less than our targeted figure in contrast to an early projection of a 20% shortfall. Export value in CY 1999 was \$48.49 billion --- almost unchanged from \$48.84 billion in 1998. Much of the adjustment to the crisis was absorbed by imports. During CY 1999 total imports fell by 12.51%.

USAID is providing technical assistance to Bank Indonesia, the Indonesia Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) and the Jakarta Initiative Task Force (JITF) to assist in debt restructuring, bank supervision, and bank recapitalization. Resumption of new credit is a necessary condition for a sustained recovery.

USAID was directly involved in formulating five major economic laws. We had significant input the new competition law governing business behavior - clearly among the most important of GOI legislative initiatives. Advocating a pro-active competitive stance, we prepared an overview paper to help the GOI enforce the law. Other new laws pertain to anti-corruption, enterprises, and arbitration. The law on secured transactions provides the legal basis for registering secured

interests in assets used as collateral. Likewise, USAID contributed to a new consumer protection law and development of a warehouse receipts system to solve trade finance problems by making it easier to discount receipts for warehoused goods. Mission advisors are assisting in the implementation of a futures exchange.

Economic workshop participants reviewed a wide range of issues : fiscal decentralization, poverty alleviation, financial restructuring, and monetary policy. Prior to the general election in June 1999 USAID helped local universities conduct a "road show" in major cities to discuss the economic issues facing the nation. Many political parties participated in televised economic debates underwritten by USAID. Rebroadcast in Australia, these debates clarified perceptions of the economic policies of the political parties among Indonesians resident in Australia.

A customer survey validated USAID's approach to participatory public policy. Customers reported increased signs of economic recovery. Parliament, the private sector, NGOs, and SMEs enjoyed a more effective dialogue. Customers cited seminars and press articles as specific examples of improvement. They felt that their understanding of economic issues had improved.

USAID expects positive economic growth through FY 2002 facilitated by financial and corporate debt restructuring, implementation of new laws, and enhanced legal certainty through enforcement of existing laws. Results will increase dramatically if the new government proceeds with the disposal of IBRA controlled assets and the restructuring of the financial sector.

If USAID's FY 2002 funding request is not approved, follow-on technical assistance in support of the IMF-GOI agreement will stop. USAID would have to scale back our grants program --- the corner stone to improve participatory policy dialogue.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

If President Wahid is incapacitated, the reform momentum could fade. Political stability might deteriorate. The current favorable environment would change. USAID would have to rethink its portfolio. On the positive side, it appears that the environment for bank supervision may have changed a noted reformer is now involved. USAID is examining the prospects for financing a bank supervision activity.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Most important are the reform efforts led by the IMF's \$43 billion restructuring package. the ADB is implementing the Financial Governance Reforms Sector Development Program to provide an adequate institutional and regulatory framework to manage the country's financial sector. The World Bank will provide \$4.5 billion in loans to support macroeconomic stability, financial sector reform, and trade policy initiatives. USAID's niche is to assist the GOI to implement the agreements negotiated with the IMF, ADB, and World Bank. Thus, all results are tied to multilateral coordination and GOI cooperation.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:



Barents Group (contractor) is responsible for activities in the Ministry of Finance and in Bank Restructuring. Nathan Associates/Cheechi is USAID's main contractor for technical assistance activities.

The Asia Foundation, working with the Universities of Maryland, San Francisco, Columbia, Georgetown, South Caroline, and Southern California are improving participatory dialogue and policy analyses.

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Recovery of Economic and Financial Systems			
Objective ID: 497-011-01			
Approved: 5/1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 1. Public Sector Policy and Governance Reformed			
Indicator: 1.1. Indonesia Non-Oil Trade			
Unit of Measure: Billions US Dollar	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Government of Indonesia	1998 (B)		73.3
Indicator/Description: Sum of US dollar value of Indonesia's non-oil and gas imports and exports for the calendar year.	1999	74.8	72.4
	2000	77	
	2001	83	
Comments: The early signs of recovery are confirmed by the final figure on non-oil trade - about 3% less than projected compared to an earlier estimate of 20%. There seems to have been a dramatic increase in economic activity in the 4th quarter of 1999. Total exports were about the same as in 1998 versus a 13% decrease on imports This reversal is considered a success.	2002		

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Recovery of Economic and Financial System			
Objective ID: 497-011-01			
Approved: 5/1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 2. Corporate Sector Restructured and Governance Improved			
Indicator: 2.1. Value of Real Credit			
Unit of Measure: Trillion Rupiah	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Bank Indonesia Monthly Reports - Financial Statistics Rupiah Billion	(B)		251,262 (as of June 1999)
Indicator/Description: Level of outstanding credit (real rupiah) at the end of the year (as of December)	1999	Rp. 251.3 trillion	Rp. 253.6 trillion
	2000	Rp. 258.8 trillion	
Comments: Value of real credit is approximately 1% higher as of November 1999 compared to June 1999. This reflects the lack of progress on bank and corporate debt restructuring. Increased credibility in the new Government combined with more rapid progress in debt restructuring should lead to new credit activity which is necessary for a return to sustained growth.	2001	Rp. 274.3 trillion	
	2002		

**Performance Data Table**

Objective Name: Recovery of Economic and Financial Systems			
Objective ID: 497-011-01			
Approved: 5/1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: 3. Financial Sector Restructured and Governance Improved			
Indicator: 3.1. Key Enactments, Laws, Regulations, Decrees, Rules			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PEG/Grantee	(B)		0
Indicator/Description: A simple cumulative count of the enactments, laws, regulations, decrees, rules passed or modified by Government in selected areas through end of December	1999	2	5
	2000	4	
	2001	7	
	2002		
Comments: The ECG Team has been directly involved in 5 major laws related to economics. Through our technical advisors and grantees we have had significant input into the competition law. It is easily one of the most significant laws passed in 1999. It defines the rule for competitive behavior by business firms in Indonesia. Laws pertaining to anti-corruption, arbitration and secured transactions were also drafted and passed with USAID assistance. The secured transactions law provides a previously lacking legal basis for registering secured interests in assets used as collateral.			
In addition we have contributed to the consumer protection law and developing a warehouse receipts system. The latter system will contribute to solving the trade finance problems by making it easier to discount receipts for goods in warehouses as well as assist in the successful implementation of a futures exchange.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Recovery of Economic and Financial Systems		
Objective ID: 497-011-01		
Approved: 5/1999		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: 4. Strengthened Non-Governmental Sector Participation in Economic Reform		
Indicator: 4.1. Number of engagements with Government by NGOs on policy issues		
Unit of Measure: Substantial Engagements		the political parties among Indonesians resident in Australia.
Source: PEG/Grantee		
Indicator/Description:		
Cummulative substantial engagements through end of December. Substantial engagements are defined as the number of the following. 1) Policy workshops held with appropriate participants; 2) Press articles on relevant issues; 3) Policy dialogue sessions held with government agencies and with parliament; 4) Collaboration activities on policy issues with other donor/IFIs; and 5) Analytical memoranda, reports, draft laws, draft regulations prepared solely or in part by grantees.		
Comments: Participation by women in workshops and training sessions have been in the range of 24 - 35%. We have engaged on the wide range of issues - fiscal decentralization, development strategy, poverty alleviation, financial restructuring, small business, monetary policy and competition policy. Prior to the election a roadshow to discuss the economic issues facing the nation in the run up to the June election was conducted by University of Indonesia's Institute for Social and Economic Research and the Economic Department of Gadjah Mada University in major city. We were able to contribute and influence the economics debate prior to the general election. There was regular participation in weekly sessions held in Jakarta by a large number of political parties. The televised (in collaboration with OTI) debates were shown on Australian television and were reported to have significantly changed or clarified perceptions of the economic policies of		

Year	Planned	Actual
(B)		0
1999	350	553
2000	700	

2001	1100	
2002		

## Text for SO f

Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia

Objective ID: 497-012-01

Objective Name: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Self Assessment Narrative: When the SO "Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resource Management" was conceived in 1995, control of natural resources was highly centralized. Public debate was extremely limited. Nevertheless, SO designers assumed that increased local control over natural resources was essential to sustain their utilization, to maintain the functions of the ecosystem, and to conserve biological diversity. Lessons learned at the national and regional level over the last several years have equipped the SO Team to take advantage of new opportunities that "push the envelope" on certain aspects of decentralization, particularly as it relates to more pluralistic management of forests, protected areas, and coastal zones.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(please select only one)

1.1 Private Markets  
5.2 Biological Diversity

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:  
(select as many as you require)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets                           | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor             | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development         | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition             | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced                     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change          | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution        | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met        | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed    | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

Summary of the SO:

This SO intends to address decentralization governance issues regarding natural resources by achieving three intermediate results: 1) clarification of the roles and responsibilities for natural resource decision-makers and managers, 2) improved capability of identified parties to execute their natural resource related responsibilities, and 3) the development of broader and more knowledgeable constituencies to support sustainable natural resources.

Ultimate SO consumers are those domestic and international stakeholders with an interest in conserving the rich biological legacy in Indonesia's forests and coastal zones.

Key Results:

There were no changes in the indicators. They are the same as reported last year and are exceeding their targets.

There are no gender-related specific changes or reports.

A program assessment was conducted in May 1999.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress on "clarification of roles and responsibilities related to natural resource decision-makers and managers" was evidenced by results obtained on the indicator "Number of Policy Advances Along Policy and Enabling Condition Index." Recent decentralization legislation relied on policy support from USAID partners to draft implementing regulations for forestry, coastal, and protected areas resources. USAID partners tried to unite GOI and NGO interests on the new legislation and to improve the quality and transparency of the policy formulation process itself.

Progress in "building the capability of identified parties to execute their responsibilities" was also higher than expected as measured by the Institutional Development Framework (IDF) indicators. The IDF is a matrix of institutional strengthening benchmarks developed by USAID. The IDF includes components that track an institution's oversight, vision, and available resources. The IDF has been adapted for use beyond its intended target, NGOs, to include universities and government management units. For example, the IDF helped four national parks to determine their priorities and to identify methods to achieve them. Park managers were taught to use the IDF on an annual basis to assist in budget planning and to measure improvement of the park over time. These successes led to the development of an "IDF Users Guide" for all national parks.

Another partner found that usage of the IDF with 15 NGOs over the last three years improved their response to growing regional conflicts, particularly in West Kalimantan and Ambon.

Progress in developing "more knowledgeable constituencies to support sustainable natural resources management" was generally on target. Management plans and agreements are a useful way to indicate increasing pluralism. The sheer number obtained this year is a reflection of the



increased willingness of government to work with non-governmental stakeholders on natural resources management. These agreements have been struck with varying degrees of success between different entities, i.e., resource user groups, entire communities, "adat" groups, private sector companies, and local government units. Good implementation of the agreements has been supported by concurrent training/education of the resource user, i.e., biology of resource, market analysis.

The 1999 program assessment noted that USAID was strategically placed to play a significant role in informing and contributing to the achievement of the three intermediate results.

The transfer of power to lower echelons of government presents both opportunities and threats to natural resources. In fact, the devolution of authority to lower levels of government may already be aggravating the situation. For example, illegal logging and mining activities and corollary environmental damage have increased. The new Government is far more inclined to use USAID technical assistance than was the old regime. The international NGO community is likewise appreciative of the assistance. Local NGOs which have participated as members of the USAID-assisted KEMALA network are now seeking ways to extend their program and hope to leverage other donor assistance.

The Mission expects this SO to be achieved by FY 2003, assuming the GOI follows through with reforms that delegate authority to the local level, the absence of natural disasters, and improved economic conditions.

If the budget request is not funded, USAID would not pursue work to conserve Papua's unique biodiversity, would be forced to halt attempts to stop illegal logging in one of Kalimantan's national parks, and could not strengthen Indonesia's mining oversight regulations and procedures.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The full ramifications of decentralization are not known. So, the balance between work on national policy vs. local capacity building may have to be modified as the situation evolves. Forestry companies' vested interests in "business as usual" are deeply entrenched. Without the constant prodding of the donor community, forestry sector reform would be highly unlikely. Recent Consultative Group deliberations sparked a new candor among our partners. The establishment of a new Ministry of Marine Exploration and Utilization may bring added focus to long-standing marine resource management issues.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Other donors such as the World Bank, the ADB and AusAID are replicating the community-based approaches piloted by USAID. Multilateral banks and international research centers work with USAID to support Indonesia's forestry conservation. Japan cooperates on biodiversity conservation. Canada, Finland, and Japan support USAID in formulating forestry policy.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The EPIQ Consortium headed by the International Resources Group provides technical assistance on natural resources governance. The World Wildlife Fund promotes the adoption of conservation criteria in land-use planning and public-private investment decisions. The Nature

Conservancy engages local communities and governments in the management of Indonesia's national parks.

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management		
Objective ID: 497-012-01		
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: Capability of identified partners to execute their NR related responsibilities		
Indicator: Number of targeted institutions exceeding 2.5 on the Institutional Development Framework		
Unit of Measure: Number		which includes office policy and regulations, conflict resolution protocols and other mechanisms to enable a more efficient and effective working environment. USAID funds currently represent a significant portion of this group's available budget. Efforts to improve the group's management capacity will certainly make it more attractive in the future to other potential donors and ensure its sustainability beyond the period of USAID funding.
Source: Natural Resource Management II Partner Reports		
Indicator/Description: Cumulative. Institutional Development Framework is a 4 x 18 matrix of institutional strengthening benchmarks including components that track an institution's oversight/vision, management resources, human resources, financial resources and external resources. These components are monitored as they proceed through four "phases": start-up, development, expansion/consolidation, and sustainability. 2.5 was selected as the minimum target for achievement as it indicates that the organization in question has reached at least the expansion/consolidation phase and is well on its way to becoming sustainable. Institutions refers to the full range of partners with whom SO3 works including provincial and local government, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and universities, as well as national government units working on NRM issues.		
Comments: This year NRM Partners were clearly more comfortable with the IDF, adapting it for use beyond its intended target, NGOs, to include other stakeholders such as universities and government management units.		
Another Partner elected to use the IDF for building the capacity of their institution. They have already made progress in implementing some of the recommendations stemming from the IDF exercise one year ago. This includes clarifying position descriptions, hiring key new staff, creating a Human Resources Manual,		

Year	Planned	Actual
(B)		13
1999	16.9	40
2000	34.8	

2001	43.6	
2002		

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management			
Objective ID: 497-012-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia	
Result Name: Clarified Roles and Responsibilities for NR Decision Making and Management			
Indicator: Number of policy advances along policy and enabling condition index			
Unit of Measure: Number	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Government records and partner reports	1997 (B)		28
Indicator/Description: Cumulative. The Policy and Enabling Condition Index is a matrix of five non-sequential policy advances: policy demonstration/analysis completed, policy adopted, education activities, policy implemented, and document improvement. Policy initiatives are identified by each NRM II partner before they begin work. For each policy initiative one point is awarded for each advance accomplished in the respective year.	1998	115	196
	1999	254	493
	2000	364	
	2001	447	
	2002		
Comments: Nearly all Partners reporting on this indicator surpassed their targets by a significant degree for several reasons. First, the strong relationships that Partners have with official counterparts has enabled them to take full advantage of the new spirit of reformation within the government. Increasingly, GOI counterparts seek NRM support in development and strengthening policies, i.e., for more participatory management of Indonesia's National Parks and protected areas system. Second, recently passed legislation on decentralization (UU22/99 and UU25/99) has demanded prompt policy support from NRM Partners for drafting of implementing regulations related to forestry, coastal and protected areas resources. NRM Partners have worked to try to unite government and non-government interests on the new legislation. More importantly, NRM Partners have also played an important role in improving the quality and transparency of the policy formulation process itself.			

### Performance Data Table

Objective Name: Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources	
Objective ID: 497-012-01	
Approved:	Country/Organization: USAID/Indonesia
Result Name: Development of Broad and More Knowledgeable Constituents Support Sustainable NRM	
Indicator: Number of site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholders that are GOI recognized and under implementation	
Unit of Measure: Number	<p>agreements has been supported by concurrent training/education of the resource user, i.e., biology of resource, market analysis. The agreements have captured a range of issues from MOUs to pursue innovative conservation financing through debt-for-nature swaps, to agreements on the management structure of private-public partnerships for National Parks and to allow access of adat communities to non-timber forest products in protected areas.</p>
Source: Government records and NRM II Partner reports	
Indicator/Description: Cumulative. Site Specific Management Plans and Agreements refers to any kind of document (e.g. an MOU, map, etc.) which represents the end product of a process of consensus/compromise between stakeholders and serves as an indicator of increasing pluralism in management of the targeted resource.	
<p>Comments: Overall progress on this indicator was on target though several Partners had difficulty in meeting their individual targets on this indicator. This was because some negotiations have been stalled pending resolution of new governance arrangements under Law 22/99 and a clear authority to approve them at the Provincial and local levels.</p> <p>Generally, NRM Partners have found that management plans and agreements are a useful way to indicate increasing pluralism in natural resource management. For example, certain kinds of agreement instruments tested by our Partners (e.g. Community Conservation Agreements, community maps, and forest concession agreements) have been able to capture stakeholder rights, responsibilities and values with regard to the resource. These agreements have been struck with varying degrees of success between different entities, i.e., resource user groups, entire communities, adat groups, private sector companies, and local government units. Good implementation of the</p>	<p>The slight difference in targets from this year to last is a result of adjustments after the achievement review exercise last year. Due to the program changes over the last year, targets may need to be adjusted once again.</p>

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)		12
1998	18	43
1999	53	78

2000	92	
2001	131	
2002		

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

(Country02gfs.xls must be included in Part III. It is located in the root directory. Enter data and print separately)

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**



## **Program, Workforce and OE**

(in a separate folder named Country02R2b\_data; enter data and print separately)

Workforce Tables

Org _____ End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>	SpO 10	SpO 11	SpO 12	SpO13	SpO 14	SpO 15										
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	2	2	2		11	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	18
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	2	0	1	0	3		7	0	5	4	1	0	2	12	19
Other FSN/TCN	5	5	0	3	6	4		23	2	12	24	4	0	2	44	67
Subtotal	8	9	1	6	8	9	0	41	4	18	29	7	1	5	64	105
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	2	1	1	1	0		6	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	8
FSNs/TCNs	1	2	2	0	1	0		6	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	8
Subtotal	2	4	3	1	2	0	0	12	1	1	1	0	0	1	4	16
Total Direct Workforce	10	13	4	7	10	9	0	53	5	19	30	7	1	6	68	121
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	11	14	4	7	10	9	0	55	5	19	30	7	1	6	68	123

Workforce Tables

Org _____ End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2001 Target</b>	SpO 10	SpO 11	SpO 12	SpO13	SpO 14	SpO 15										
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	2	1	2		10	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	18
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	2	0	1	0	3		7	0	5	4	1	0	2	12	19
Other FSN/TCN	6	5	0	1	6	6		24	2	15	28	4	0	4	53	77
Subtotal	9	9	1	4	7	11	0	41	4	21	34	7	1	8	75	116
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	3	1	1	2	0		9	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	12
FSNs/TCNs	1	2	2	0	2	1		8	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	10
Subtotal	3	5	3	1	4	1	0	17	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	22
Total Direct Workforce	12	14	4	5	11	12	0	58	5	22	35	7	2	9	80	138
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	13	15	4	5	11	12	0	60	5	22	35	7	2	9	80	140

Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2002 Target</b>	SpO 10	SpO 11	SpO 12	SpO13	SpO 14	SpO 15										
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1	2	1	2		10	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	18
Other U.S. Citizens	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	1	2	0	1	0	3		7	0	5	4	1	0	2	12	19
Other FSN/TCN	6	5	0	1	6	6		24	2	15	28	4	0	4	53	77
Subtotal	9	9	1	4	7	11	0	41	4	21	34	7	1	8	75	116
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	2	3	1	1	2	0		9	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	12
FSNs/TCNs	1	2	2	0	2	1		8	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	10
Subtotal	3	5	3	1	4	1	0	17	1	1	1	0	1	1	5	22
Total Direct Workforce	12	14	4	5	11	12	0	58	5	22	35	7	2	9	80	138
TAACS	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	0	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IDIs	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	13	15	4	5	11	12	0	60	5	22	35	7	2	9	80	140

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: USAID/Indonesia

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	1	1	1	1
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92	0	0	0	0
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	2	2	2
Secretary - 05 & 07	0	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	0	0	0	0
Economics - 11	2	2	2	2
Democracy - 12	3	3	3	3
Food for Peace - 15	1	1	1	1
Private Enterprise - 21	0	0	0	0
Engineering - 25	0	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	2	2	2	2
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60	0	0	0	0
General Dvpm. - 12*	0	0	0	0
RUDO, UE-funded - 40	2	2	2	2
Total	20	21	21	21

\*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/INDONESIA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 497</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	184		184	320		320	385		385
	Subtotal OC 11.1	184	0	184	320	0	320	385	0	385
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH	11.3		11.3	20		20	22.6		22.6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	11.3	0	11.3	20	0	20	22.6	0	22.6
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	290		290	230.5		230.5	360		360
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	61.3	444	505.3	93	621.5	714.5	150	700	850
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	351.3	444	795.3	323.5	621.5	945	510	700	1210
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	206.8		206.8	208.5		208.5	262.3		262.3
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	58		58	63.8		63.8	70.2		70.2
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	2.8		2.8	1.4		1.4	2.8		2.8
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0			0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	21.6	4.3	25.9	34		34	43.9		43.9
12.1	US PSC Benefits	150		150	100		100	100		100
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0			0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	37.9	57.4	95.3	79.4	22	101.4	118.9		118.9
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	477.1	61.7	538.8	487.1	22	509.1	598.1	0	598.1

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0			0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0			0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	80		80	88		88	96.8		96.8
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	17.9		17.9	17.4		17.4	34.8		34.8
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0	17.4		17.4			0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	123.8		123.8	66		66	67.3		67.3
21.0	R & R Travel	44.7		44.7	40		40	28.1		28.1
21.0	Education Travel	22		22	27.5		27.5	11		11
21.0	Evacuation Travel	80		80	80		80	80		80
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	113.2		113.2	112		112	112		112
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	114.5	15.5	130	153		153	168.3		168.3
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	100.7	3.3	104	113.5		113.5	126		126
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0			0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0			0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	29.2	0.8	30	33		33	36.3		36.3
	Subtotal OC 21.0	726	19.6	745.6	747.8	0	747.8	760.6	0	760.6
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	54		54	72		72	72		72
22.0	Home Leave Freight	62.3		62.3	67.5		67.5	89		89
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0			0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	16.5		16.5	29.6	2.3	31.9	17.5		17.5

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/INDONESIA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 497</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			3			0	4.4		4.4
	Subtotal OC 22.0	132.8	3	135.8	169.1	2.3	171.4	182.9	0	182.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	72		72	72		72	72		72
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	510		510	525.6		525.6	541.2		541.2
	Subtotal OC 23.2	582	0	582	597.6	0	597.6	613.2	0	613.2
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	63.3		63.3	74.6		74.6	82		82
23.3	Residential Utilities	74.4		74.4	81.9		81.9	90		90
23.3	Telephone Costs	31	20	51	88.6		88.6	96.4		96.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	5		5	5.5		5.5	6		6
23.3	Courier Services	5.5		5.5	6		6	6.7		6.7
	Subtotal OC 23.3	179.2	20	199.2	256.6	0	256.6	281.1	0	281.1
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	4.3		4.3	4.8		4.8	5.3		5.3
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.7		1.7	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0



**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/INDONESIA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 497</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	103.6	39	142.6	134.8	4.2	139	139.9		139.9
25.2	Staff training contracts	75		75	75		75	75		75
25.2	ADP related contracts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	185.3	39	224.3	216.8	4.2	221	222.4	0	222.4
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	363.5		363.5	399.9		399.9	439.8		439.8
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	363.5	0	363.5	399.9	0	399.9	439.8	0	439.8
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	127.4		127.4	132.5		132.5	135		135
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	45.6		45.6	45.6		45.6	47		47
	Subtotal OC 25.4	173	0	173	178.1	0	178.1	182	0	182
25.6	Medical Care	20			20		20	20		20
	Subtotal OC 25.6	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	31.4		31.4	17.4		17.4	17.4		17.4
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	7.7	0.5	8.2	22.4		22.4	22.4		22.4
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	10		10	10		10	10		10
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	54.1	0.5	54.6	54.8	0	54.8	54.8	0	54.8
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/INDONESIA</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No: 497</b>		<b>FY 2000 Estimate</b>			<b>FY 2001 Target</b>			<b>FY 2002 Target</b>		
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials	156.6	0.2	156.8	158.2		158.2	158.3		158.3
	Subtotal OC 26.0	156.6	0.2	156.8	158.2	0	158.2	158.3	0	158.3
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	222.9	42	264.9	49.6		49.6	64.6		64.6
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	245		245	197.9		197.9	38.9		38.9
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	24		24			0	24		24
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases	152.1		152.1	173.2		173.2	138.9		138.9
31.0	ADP Software purchases	36.8		36.8	99.7		99.7	24.2		24.2
	Subtotal OC 31.0	680.8	42	722.8	520.4	0	520.4	290.6	0	290.6
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>4277</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>4907</b>	<b>4469.9</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>5119.9</b>	<b>4721.4</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>5421.4</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

1734.5

1805.4

2269.2

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

7000

7000

7000

7000

7000

7000

\*\*

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0

## Supplemental Information Annexes

### *Environmental Impact*

#### Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

##### I.E.E Statistic by Special Objective

Project	Start Date	Current PACD	Planned LOP Funds \$000	Environmental Action	Status
<b>SpO10/SO2</b> 385 – Strengthening Democratic Initiative (SDI)	06/01/95	09/30/2003	116,900	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
<b>SpO11/SO5</b> 380 – HIV/AIDS Prevention Project (HAAP)	03/28/95	09/30/2000	21,060	Categorical exclusion Environmental Assessment	No further action required EA completed and approved 5/16/95, recommendation are being executed according to schedule No further action required
393 – Protecting Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children (PHWC)	08/13/99	09/30/2003	70,000	Categorical exclusion	
385 – Strengthening Democratic Initiative (SDI – NCBA)	07/28/94	09/30/2000	600	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
498 – Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA)	06/01/99	06/01/2002	7,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
<b>SpO12/SPO</b> 392 – Title II Emergency Food Support Activity (TEFSA)	03/11/98	09/30/2002	6,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
385 – Strengthening Democratic Initiative (SDI – NCBA)	07/28/94	09/30/2000	1,500	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
<b>SpO13/SO4</b> 365 – Municipal Finance	08/31/87	09/30/2003	58,360	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
373 – The Private Sector Participation in Urban Services (PURSE)	09/30/91	09/30/2003	14,129	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
<b>SpO14/SO1</b> 357 – Agriculture and Rural Sector Support Project (ARSSP)	08/31/87	09/30/2002	122,011	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
498 – Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA)	06/01/99	06/01/2002	7,000	IEE is being prepared	Is in process
372 – Economic Law & Improved Procurement Systems (ELIPS)	08/31/91	09/05/2000	15,000	New IEE is being prepared	Is in process
<b>SpO15/SO3</b> 362 – Natural Resources Management	07/27/90	09/30/2003	63,518	Categorical exclusion Negative Determination Env't'l review to be carried out for appropriate grants	No further action No further action Environmental reviews being carried out as appropriate No further action is required
384 – Indonesia Biodiversity Foundation (IBF)	03/30/95	03/29/2005	19,000	Categorical exclusion	

## **Updated Framework Annex**

### **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework**

#### **Management Contract Revisions**

##### **USAID/Indonesia**

1. USAID adjusted its natural resources program to emphasize a governance, as opposed to a sectoral, management orientation. *"Decentralized and Strengthened Natural Resources Management"* is still an appropriate Strategic Objective for the program, but in light of the changing political situation, we have a more democratic concept of what it is we want to achieve: essentially, more transparent, accountable, inclusive and empirically-based natural resource related decision-making. The three new Intermediate Results are: 1) roles and responsibilities for natural resource decision-making and management clarified; 2) capability of identified parties to execute their natural resource related responsibilities improved; and 3) broader and more knowledgeable constituencies developed to support sustainable natural resources management.
2. USAID returned to its urban environmental objective of *Strengthened and Decentralized Urban Environmental Services* which previously focussed on employment generation. Still, we believe it is important for Indonesia to address the employment generation issue as long as the economic crisis continues. Therefore, USAID will continue to measure employment generation through IR-1 mentioned below. However, continued World Bank and ADB funding for employment generation activities is uncertain. In fact, the GOI is rethinking its entire Social Safety Net (SSN) program. If the GOI and the Banks curtail or terminate SSN funding, employment generation activities would no longer be in USAID's manageable interest. In that case, SO4 would discontinue support for employment generation activities and modify IR-1 accordingly. Currently, the three IRs stand as follows: 1) increased community participation and employment in urban environmental management, 2) improved management and delivery of urban environmental infrastructure and services, and 3) improved efficiency and decreased pollution in energy supply and use. We will add "number of new water connections" as a proxy indicator for improved urban planning as well as an energy policy index and air pollution as measures of energy efficiency.
3. USAID will be adjusting its democracy and governance objective and possibly its economic objective in line with changing opportunities, resources and policy priorities. Those modifications will be described in the new strategy.

Country/Organization Name: USAID/Indonesia

a. Objective Name: **Democratic Transition Strengthened**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Key Elements for Free, Fair, and Substantive Elections in Place.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Formation of a Representative Government.

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Participation by Effective National Civil Society Organizations in Political Processes.

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR :Formation of Democratic and Effective Governance.

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR :National Reconciliation and Conflict Reduction.

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR :Independent Media Monitors and Informs Democratic Process.

No ☐ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
497-007	Democratic Transition Strengthened		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Increased NGO impact on government policy formulation	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1994 (Baseline)</b>		20	
<b>2001</b>		200	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Independent media monitors and informs democratic processes	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>2001</b>		1400	
<b>2002</b>		1500	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Voter awareness and education (VAE)	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		N/A	

<b>2002</b>	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>	Election Monitoring
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>	
	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>	0
<b>2001</b>	N/A
<b>2002</b>	

b. Objective Name: **Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Essential Health Services Preserved

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Crisis Monitoring and Surveillance

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR : Appropriate Behavior and Services Promoted to Mitigate Crisis Impact

No ☐ Yes ☐

<b>Objective ID</b>	<b>Objective Name</b>	<b>IR Number</b>	<b>IR Title</b>
497-008	Health of the Most Vulnerable Women and Children Protected		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Family Planning Utilization	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		8	
<b>2001</b>		18	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Deliveries effectively managed by a trained provider in project areas	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1996 (Baseline)</b>		37%	
<b>2001</b>		N/A	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Vitamin A coverage in targeted areas	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1999 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		50%	
<b>2002</b>		60%	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Condom use by commercial sex workers in target areas	

<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>	
	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>	37%
<b>2001</b>	55%
<b>2002</b>	

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c. Objective Name: **Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR1: Improved Food Accessibility

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

<b>Objective ID</b>	<b>Objective Name</b>	<b>IR Number</b>	<b>IR Title</b>
497-009	Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable Groups		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		U.S.G. Food Commodities – Rice	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Food for Work	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		U.S.G. Food Commodities – Soy Blends	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		N/A	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Supplemental Feeding Program	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			

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d. Objective Name: **Urban Environmental and Energy Management Strengthened**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR1: Increased Community Participation and Employment in Urban Environmental Management

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR2: Improved Management and Delivery of Urban Environmental Infrastructure and Services

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR3: More Efficient and Less Polluting Energy Sector

No ☐ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
497-010	Urban Environmental and Energy Management		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of Community-Originated Urban Environmental Projects Included in Annual and Medium-Term Development Budgets	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Person-days of jobs generated	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of Local Governments Using Improved Management Tools and Practices	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		0	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Policy Index	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		0	



<b>2001</b>	100
<b>2002</b>	

e. Objective Name: **Recovery of Economic and Financial Systems**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR1: Public Sector Policy and Governance Reformed

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR2: Corporate Sector Restructured and Governance Improved

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR3: Financial Sector Restructured and Governance Improved

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR4: Strengthened NGO Participation in Economic Reform

No ☐ Yes ☐

Objective ID	Objective Name	IR Number	IR Title
497-011	Recovery of Economic and Financial Systems		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Indonesia Non-Oil Trade	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1998 (Baseline)</b>		73.3	
<b>2001</b>		83	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Corporate Sector Restructured and Governance Improved	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		251,262 (as of June 1999)	
<b>2001</b>		Rp. 274.3 trillion	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Key Enactments, Laws, Regulations Decrees, Rules	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		0	
<b>2001</b>		7	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of engagements with Government by NGOs on policy issues	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			

	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>(Baseline)</b>	0
<b>2001</b>	1100
<b>2002</b>	

f. Objective Name: **Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management**

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR1 : Roles and Responsibilities for Natural Resources Decision Making and Management Clarified.

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR2 : Capability of Identified Parties to Execute Their Natural Resource Related Responsibilities Improved.

No ☐ Yes ☐

IR3 Broader and More Knowledgeable Constituencies Developed to Support Sustainable Natural Resources Management.

No ☐ Yes ☐

<b>Objective ID</b>	<b>Objective Name</b>	<b>IR Number</b>	<b>IR Title</b>
497-012	Strengthened and Decentralized Natural Resources Management		
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of targeted institutions exceeding 2.5 on the Institutional Development Framework	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>(Baseline)</b>		13	
<b>2001</b>		43.6	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of policy advances along policy and enabling condition index	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	
<b>1997 (Baseline)</b>		28	
<b>2001</b>		447	
<b>2002</b>			
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>		Number of site-specific management plans/agreements between stakeholders that are GOI recognized and under implementation	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>			
		<b>Target Data</b>	

<b>1997 (Baseline)</b>	12
<b>2001</b>	131
<b>2002</b>	
<b>Current Indicator Name:</b>	
<b>Newly Reported Indicator :</b>	
	<b>Target Data</b>
<b>(Baseline)</b>	
<b>2001</b>	
<b>2002</b>	

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g. Objective Name:

Proposed newly reported indicator at SO level? No ☐ Yes ☐

IR :

Proposed newly reported indicator for FY2003? No ☐ Yes ☐

## Success Stories

### Information annex topic: Success stories

#### Graduation from Therapeutic Feeding in Indonesia



Megawati is one of many internally displaced children in Wajok refugee camp on the outskirts of Pontianak, capital of West Kalimantan province. She was barely two years old when her parents were forced to flee from their village following bloody conflicts between migrant Madurese and indigenous Dayak and Malay ethnic groups in early 1999.

After being placed in a refugee camp in Singkawang, Megawati and her family were relocated to the refugee camp at Wajok. Only a few days after arriving, Megawati's health rapidly deteriorated as a result of persistent diarrhea and other illnesses. Her parents tried various treatments, including taking her to a hospital, but her condition

continued to deteriorate.

Fortunately for Megawati, there was a Therapeutic Feeding Centre (TFC) in Wajok. With funding from USAID/Indonesia and the World Food Program, World Vision has established four TFCs to provide enriched nutritious foods for malnourished children. Upon arrival at the TFC, Megawati weighed only 6.6 kilograms (14.5 lbs.), far below the weight of a healthy two-year old. Megawati's condition was critical as she exhibited signs of malnutrition. She could no longer walk or sit by herself. She was extremely thin. She was losing her hair. And her skin was discolored. She barely resembled the healthy, fat and active little girl her father recalled.



"We were so worried that Megawati would not survive through the night," Esther Halim, Relief Director of World Vision (WV) Indonesia remembers thinking. "She was so frail and ill."

WV TFC staff fed Megawati with milk and a special weaning mix. Megawati maintained a strong appetite and was able to drink. Megawati survived that critical first night. Slowly, with around-the-clock treatment, Megawati's condition improved. On August 20th, 1999, her weight had increased to 7.4 kilograms (15.9 lbs.). By September 15th her weight had increased again to 9.8 kilograms (21.6 lbs.) and she regained the ability to walk by herself.

Mary Lengkong, WV manager supervising the TFC program in West Kalimantan, enthusiastically shared the news of Megawati's "graduation" from the TFC at the end of September. "Mega does not stay in the TFC anymore," Mary reported. "She is no longer an outpatient since her status

is only slightly below normal. Her parents are so glad to see her progress.” By early October Megawati was as healthy as she had been before becoming a refugee, thanks to USAID’s support.

Many other children have also been able to access lifesaving assistance through the four established TFCs.

#### Indonesia's Elections: A Massive Undertaking

In the world's third largest democracy with a population of 210 million spanning an archipelago of 13,000 islands, Indonesia's June election was a daunting financial and technical undertaking. USAID support to the country's first free election in over 30 years was an all-out effort – perhaps the most massive ever mounted in a new democracy – and significantly contributed to the peaceful and legitimate selection of the new president and parliament. This joint effort by the Agency and its partners led former President Jimmy Carter to note that USAID’s election support program was the best he had ever encountered.



Voter education efforts dramatically reduced the confusion and uncertainty that threatened the credibility of Election Day – before, during, and after. While USAID’s partners were able to channel technical assistance and analysis into the drafting of the new election laws and regulations, the election calendar was tight. It was only with days to spare that election rules and procedures were promulgated. USAID partners rushed to finalize pollworker training manuals and a national video, party poll watchers manuals, independent monitoring checklists, voter education training material, posters, brochures, and electronic public service announcements (one of which won an Australian Clio Award). These efforts informed tens of millions of Indonesians about the electoral system, their rights, responsibilities, and choices as voters.

As the single most prominent actor during the election period, political parties sharpened their skills to appeal to voters. USAID technical assistance helped provide extensive training in campaigning, strategy and platform development, membership engagement, and communications. The first nationwide public opinion surveys served as barometers of citizen concerns and helped refine policy stances.

Monitoring of the polls on election day stymied fraud and reinforced voter confidence on a national scale. USAID funded seven of the largest independent election monitoring organizations (EMOs) to recruit and deploy 600,000 nonpartisan election monitors – the largest election monitoring effort in the world. In close collaboration with the UN, 500 international monitors were deployed. With a vested interest in fairness, several hundred thousand party poll watchers were trained in monitoring. The world's largest (and most complex) statistically reliable Parallel Vote Tabulation was successfully conducted with USAID assistance and was among the earliest validations of the government's tabulations – a slow, nerve-wracking process. To further relieve tension about the government's vote counting, the National Election Commission with USAID assistance established a Joint Operations/Media Center (JOMC) that released results on a rolling basis and served as a media and monitoring focal point for public information.

Such a comprehensive strategy diffused tension and bolstered acceptance of the election.

## Indonesia's Decision-Makers Open Up to the Public

After four decades of repressive, autocratic rule, Indonesians are seeing their leaders as never before. In October 1999 the 500 members of the national parliament (DPR) and the additional 200 members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) inaugurated a new era of transparency. USAID's support of "C-Span style" coverage of parliamentary hearings, including live feed accessible via the Internet, has enabled citizens to watch parliamentary proceedings 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Weekly discussions with the national parliament involving interactive citizen call-ins have enabled unprecedented openness and grabbed the attention of 10-12 million viewers per week with approximately 50 million new viewers throughout the year.

Over 200 DPR members have been trained in communications, media, and public relations strategies to better reach constituents and address their concerns. For example, in a recent five-day workshop for approximately 90 female political leaders, participants drafted party action programs on gender issues. The action programs were presented at the final day's open forum and discussed with representatives from NGOs, trade unions, mass organizations, and the media. The workshop represented an opportunity for dialogue and cooperation between political parties and civil society groups interested in women's issues. As one political observer noted, "This is the most substantive policy discussion and development I have witnessed from the parties this entire year."



Finally, the top-down decision making of the past is being swept away as analysis by civil society organizations on such issues as the allocation of parliamentary seats, money politics, electoral reform, ethics, and civilian-military relations is making its way to parliamentary members, ministries, and political leaders.

## **Child Workers Rescued from Fishing Platforms in the Java Sea, Indonesia**

Thanks to the work of a USAID grantee, 118 child laborers were rescued from isolation and virtual slavery on fishing platforms floating in the Java Sea. These children as young as 9 and old as 15 were kidnapped or lured to these *jermal* where they are exploited and abused. The *jermal* are often located in remote areas and only 10 square feet in size.

An intensive mass media campaign by the Indonesian Institute for Child Advocacy (LAAI), a long-term USAID grantee and a leading NGO child labor and rights advocate, rallied public sympathy for these children. The media campaign also influenced Indonesia's Ministry of Manpower to issue a statement on the rights of children and request that Parliament draft stronger child labor legislation. Joining the effort, the Governor of North Sumatra ordered fishing companies to cease the use of child labor on *jermal* fishing platforms. To enforce this demand, the Governor secured two Navy vessels that conduct sweeps and rescues.

Such advocacy efforts must be vigilant. Fishing companies have now ordered child workers to conceal their true ages and have colluded with the Navy and police in an effort to discourage the Governor's aggressive attack on the problem. LAAI is not giving up, and with USAID support continues its advocacy and lobbying efforts by expanding its network of Indonesian and international NGOs and child rights agencies to elevate the public pressure against this despicable practice.



## Labor Union Support: Indonesian Garment, Textile and Leatherworkers

### Increase the Role of Women

The SP-TSK, a reform-minded labor union, broke away from the official union structure for garment, textile, and leather workers. In an historical October 1999 congress the SP-TSK for the first time in its history assembled two-thirds plant-level union leadership with over 650 delegates attending. Previously, delegates had come from the district, provincial, or national leadership –



overwhelmingly dominated by men – and never from the grassroots. Another first, the SP-TSK set an affirmative action program in motion, requiring that at least ten percent of delegates be women from the local plants. The majority of the union's rank-and-file members are women. In the end, female members comprised 18 percent of the participants, and the Congress voted overwhelmingly to grant these new

members full voting privileges – a significant change in the organization's procedures. The result is an important step forward, not only for the democratic operations of the union, but for the initiation of gender equity in an organization made up primarily of women.

## **Improved Food Security for the Most Vulnerable in Indonesia**

Aziziah, a widow at the age of 37, and her family sleep on a threadbare carpet that is spread upon the dirt floor of their makeshift home. But she and her family consider themselves fortunate.

Aziziah lives in a squatter's camp in downtown Surabaya, in a simple plywood and tin house dwarfed by neighboring high-rise office buildings, international hotels, and shopping malls. She and her family share a latrine with 20 other families. Feces and waste are discharged into surface ditches. She remarks that when her area of the slum floods, sometimes on a daily basis during the rainy season, floodwaters carry the waste and feces into her house threatening her health and that of her three children.

Aziziah reminisces and recounts that her life has not always been this bleak. When her husband died four years ago, she took over his business as a food vendor on the streets of Surabaya. Initially she was able to support the family on the Rp. 20,000 to Rp. 30,000 she earned a day. However, with the onset of the economic crisis, profits from food sales dropped. Aziziah had to sell household items in order to provide food for her family. She recounts the items, both big and small: chairs, tables, bowls, mirrors, plates, and clothes.

When her household items ran out, she used her operating capital from the business to purchase food for the family. When the operating capital ran out, Aziziah sold the food push-cart. With barely enough income to provide for her family, and nothing left to sell, Aziziah, her daughter Fitri and two sons were evicted from the house they were renting. With money from friends to buy plywood, and pieces of tin sheeting she was able to scavenge, she built her "house" – a lean-to against two existing walls.

Aziziah was forced to take Fitri and her boys out of school – she could no longer afford the fees for school, and needed the children to earn extra income for the family's survival. Even on the income she and her 12-year old daughter Fitri earned as maids, and her two sons earned on the streets begging and selling newspapers, sometimes it was not enough.

As she continued her story, Aziziah's mood lightened and she related how life has improved. Six months ago she began her "job" with Food for Work (FFW). For the first time in years, she was able to feed her family.

With Aziziah earning enough to provide food, the money her children earned covered other critical household needs. Fixing the roof in time for the rainy season was her first priority. She can now afford to buy soap for daily personal and household use.

Through FFW projects, Aziziah and her community have paved the major pathways in their neighborhood, and improved the drainage to reduce persistent flooding. FFW activities are also renovating existing latrines and constructing a septic tank.

When asked what impact the Food for Work Program has had for Aziziah, she did not respond in terms of "food security" or "social infrastructure." Aziziah's answer was simple: "Fitri is back in school. Now, Fitri will finish school." FFW programs funded by USAID are improving the

lives of Aziziah and others like her throughout the archipelago.

### **Local Infrastructure: A Community Effort in Indonesia**

For a decade, local officials ignored the people of Losari village in East Java. Divided by a river, the two sides of the community had long asked for a road and bridge to connect their markets and families. The new democratic environment of Indonesia, combined with assistance from the CLEAN-Urban participatory planning team, has now made both the road and bridge a reality. A series of community meetings facilitated by CLEAN-Urban staff helped the villagers from both sides of the river to come together to plan the quarter-mile long road. Twenty-three families donated land for the road, and the village agreed to raise at least \$15,000 of the necessary funds. Working to bring local officials into the planning process, the CLEAN-Urban team gained support for financing the bridge from crisis-oriented employment generation funds. In early 1999, the road and bridge were completed, bringing immediately needed employment to Losari and enabling longer-term economic growth.

CLEAN-Urban also focuses on sanitation system improvement. Few urban areas in Indonesia have sewer systems, but with help from the CLEAN-Urban project, 11 East Java urban villages are creating their own sanitation systems. The CLEAN-Urban participatory planning team helped the 11 villages to agree on using some of its very limited land for communal septic tanks. Working with a network of local community-based organizations, the CLEAN-Urban team helped create an interest-bearing revolving fund to provide loans of up to \$90 to families for the materials needed for each septic tank, and adapted local technology to connect multiple family latrines to the tanks. Now, 600 families are benefiting from improved sanitation, and the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) are managing the fund effectively, lending for additional septic tanks and enabling sustainable improvements of the urban environment.



## **From the Brink of Starvation in Indonesia**

In the little village of Wailiti on the island of Flores, a poor widow named Agustina lived with her three children. She and her family were drenched whenever it rained; her roof was like a sieve. Her only assets were two or three chickens, which she could sell to buy food for her family. She had lost her harvest to the drought, and she and her children were facing starvation. With expressions of joy and emotion, Agustina told how CARE had come to her village “like a god.” Through her participation in USAID’s Food For Work (FFW) program, the rations she received were more than enough. She was even able to save rice for the first time in years. Having the opportunity to work her plot with CARE’s food support gave her certainty and hope for surviving the poor harvest. Raising her hands, Agustina prayed for CARE and the people of America for extending such help at the right time.



## Food Assistance Makes a Big Difference in Indonesia



Courtesy of Setiana Tirta

Suparman, a poor farmer in the village of Bari in Manggarai District, was forced to withdraw his children from school as a result of the drought and economic crisis. He did not have enough income to feed the family and to pay school fees. He was utterly frustrated with his dilemma. At this time of uncertainty, CARE entered his village with Food for Work (FFW) activities. Through his participation in the FFW project, Suparman received 50 kgs. of rice at the end of each month. This gave him hope. He continued working in the project from the beginning to the end. Finally he was able to send his children back to school. He now tells anyone willing to listen: “with CARE’s assistance, my children are now back in school”.

## ***Global Climate Change***

### **Information annex topic: global climate change**

#### **FY 1999 REPORT ON USAID/INDONESIA CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE**

### **I. Increased Participation in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**

#### ***A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: Established an inter-ministerial committee to develop a comprehensive transportation and air pollution plan.

FY 2000 Initiatives: USAID intends to integrate climate change into energy and transportation policy through policy analysis assistance to the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the GOI's inter-ministerial committee on transportation planning.

USAID will analyze the macroeconomic and environmental impacts of Indonesia's energy mix and energy pricing, including impacts on CO<sup>2</sup> and other global emissions. This analysis will help inform the MME policy-making process, so it can participate more effectively in the National Global Climate Change Committee (NGCCC).

USAID will provide short-term technical assistance to the inter-ministerial transportation committee, so it can design an action plan for analysis and decision-making. Efforts will be made to ensure that policies or technologies that help local air pollution but hurt climate change are excluded from the plan. This analysis will inform policy-making for all ministries involved, including those responsible for environmental emissions standards, vehicle standards, transportation policies, and fuel standards.

#### ***B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: None

FY 2000 Initiatives: As background, all developed countries made a commitment at Rio to assist developing countries with technology transfer and with the incremental costs of UNFCCC compliance. While many bilateral donors promote investment in specific technologies without regard to a comprehensive plan, the UN is the only donor assisting with the design and analysis of national plans. Even more important than a national plan is to understand how current policies, tied to meeting macroeconomic and environmental goals, also impact climate change. Projections of emissions and relative vulnerability to climate change are other essential elements for a complete plan. While actual climate change is a regional issue, potential impacts are specific to each community.

1) Businesses, especially energy-related businesses, want to invest in emission-reducing technologies. However, many potential partners do not have the information to connect the

opportunities with the interest and close a business deal. USAID will establish roundtables of business people, manufacturers, NGOs, and government to promote the transfer of energy technologies, including implementation projects.

Two Additional FY 2000 Initiatives Not Yet Funded: Other bilateral donors support many projects to reduce emissions. However, none of them build the capacity of local government to make their own integrated decisions about policies and technologies. Since many of USAID activities focus on cities, several activities are planned to help cities and local governments respond to climate change.

2) A “Cities for Climate Protection Campaign” can help selected cities make decisions to reduce global emissions. Information on potential vulnerability will be built into investment decisions to reduce emissions. This estimated \$500,000 program will set emission reduction targets for the first time. The effort will also establish roundtables at the local level to promote energy technology transfer, including implementation projects.

3) While USAID’s first focus is on capacity-building for energy and transportation analysis, the NGCCC needs an estimated \$200,000 to enhance its current knowledge on vulnerability, emission projections, and potential impacts of prevailing policies. This additional funding would help the NGCCC raise community awareness regarding these issues.

## **II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management**

### ***A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: Increases in the number of hectares under better management have stemmed mostly from work in/around protected areas. USAID has concentrated on several sites utilizing specific forest harvesting principles and parameters to minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of logging and to ensure the permanence and viability of forest stands after harvest. These practices include harvest exclusion areas, road and transport systems, pre-harvest preparation, post harvest activities and worker safety and hygiene. Forestry companies expressed interest in testing the practices for themselves and have since adopted some of these best practices bringing more hectares of forest under better management.

FY 2000 Initiatives: Current programs will continue.

### ***B. Policy Advances***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: Indicators surpassed their targets because of three factors:

1) A new spirit of reform. The GOI increasingly seeks USAID support to understand cutting-edge technical issues and to develop natural resource policies. For example, several partners have raised the potential of debt-for-nature (DFN) swaps in Indonesia. The NRM-initiated Indonesian DFN Steering Committee is viewed as a credible source of DFN information both inside and outside the government. Other partners helped draft a new Forestry Law.



2) *Recent decentralization legislation.* USAID partners drafted implementing regulations relating to forestry, coastal and protected areas resources based on Laws 22 and 25, while trying to unite government and non-government interests on the new legislation. USAID played an important role to improve the quality and transparency of the policy formulation process itself by providing forums where various stakeholders came together to comment on the new laws and their implications. To ensure that decisions are based on accurate data rather than ideology, another USAID effort has been socializing the findings of a rapid assessment in Irian Jaya that confirmed its global biological importance.

3) *Community mapping.* Local officials are turning to indigenous peoples to manage parks. The adoption of community-managed zones in parks has been facilitated by the inclusion of community maps in no less than 20 areas. In Lore Lindu National Park, a formal decree awarded indigenous people the right to remain in and to control their traditional lands located within the park. These groups have already proven themselves to be more effective than the park rangers in keeping illegal loggers and poachers from operating in their part of the national park.

FY 2000 Initiatives: Current programs will continue.

### ***C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: None

FY 2000 Initiatives: None

### ***D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: This year many partners adopted our Institutional Development Framework (IDF), a matrix of institutional strengthening benchmarks including components tracking and institution's oversight/vision, management resources, human resources, financial resources and external resources. It has been adapted for use beyond its intended target, NGOs, to include other stakeholders such as universities and government. Park managers were taught to use the IDF to assist in budget planning and to measure improvement of the park over time. These experiences resulted in the development of an "IDF Users Guide" for all 39 national parks. Using the IDF with 15 NGOs resulted in improved response to regional conflicts in Kalimantan and Ambon.

*FY 2000 Initiatives: Current programs will continue.*

## **III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas**

### ***A. Energy Sector, Industrial, and Urban Activities (including audits)***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: The USDOE solved a corrosion problem that was inhibiting efficiency in the air pre-heaters of several oil-fired units. One of these units showed significant degradation of materials due to poor quality fuel forcing the plant to shut down frequently. Since customers were completely dependent on this plant and reacted violently towards the power company during outages, it was critical to avoid shutdowns. At this and other oil-fired plants, the failing material was not robust enough to survive the poor quality bunker C oil consumed.

USAID recommendation to use enamel-coated steel in the air pre-heaters proved successful in terms of materials longevity and efficiency improvement. These types of advisory services will continue.

An FY 2000 Initiative Not yet Funded: An estimated \$250,000 would provide capacity-building support for NGOs to assist consumers and small businesses cope with energy price hikes expected in 2001, through energy efficiency. This would complement the efforts to raise awareness of price increases and to target subsidies programs on the poor.

### ***B. Policy Advances***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: USAID is providing assistance to the Ministry of Mines and Energy to build its policy analysis capability. During 1999, the main policy areas addressed were electricity, fuel pricing, and related subsidies. For FY 2000, the GOI decided to increase the price of electricity by 29% and petroleum products by 12% starting April 1, 2000 as a first step in their efforts to reduce the energy subsidy. To create a stable energy sector, USAID provided assistance to increase the efficiency of the entire energy sector. This assistance supports GOI efforts to implement restructuring of its electricity, oil and gas sectors - one of the conditions of its IMF Agreement.

FY 2000 Initiatives: The policy analysis assistance will include capacity-building on environmental impacts of energy technology and fuels mix as well as pricing. Policy analyses related to energy subsidy removal will continue. Awareness campaigns regarding energy subsidy removals for decision-makers are planned. Additional assistance will plan, design, and manage targeted subsidy programs.

### ***C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: Two renewable energy projects were funded: a solar company participating in the World Bank Solar Home Project, and a tea plantation which plans to install micro-hydro in place of its current diesel-fueled power source.

1) The solar company produces balance-of-system components for solar home systems in non-electrified villages as well as fluorescent lamps. A \$150,000 loan derived from a USAID grant to Winrock International supports this company. Combined with \$261,000 of his own money, the owner has doubled his annual sales from \$200,000 to \$400,000. The expanded production resulted in the financing of 4,615 additional systems and enabled approximately 23,000 people to gain access to electricity.

2) A loan provided to a tea plantation will finance 200 kw mini hydro plant. The owner is helping neighboring villages with credit schemes to enable them to build own inexpensive and emission-free pico-hydro plants.

FY 2000 Initiatives: We intend to revive the small-scale power producer policy and press for other renewable energy policy advances. Through an NGO grant mini-hydro and biomass projects will be added to the power grid. The NGO will also survey sites for the installation of pico-hydro turbines and partially finance these village-based turbines. This follow-up effort to the FY 1999 tea plantation project will ensure renewable energy for 2,400 families. All demonstration projects will leverage private funds.

***D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened***

FY 1999 Accomplishments: None

FY 2000 Initiatives: None

## FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	Indonesia
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Dana Kenney
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	Urban Environmental Management - SO4
GCC Contact 2:	Holly Ferrette
SO Team (including SO number):	Natural Resources Management - SO3
GCC Contact 3:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
Contact Information (USG mail)	American Embassy Jakarta
Address (1):	
Address (2):	Unit 8135 USAID
Street:	FPO AP
City, Address Codes:	96520-8135
Telephone number:	(62 21) 344-2211
Fax number:	(62 21) 380-6694
Email address:	Dkenney@usaid.gov, hferrette@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
Policy Measure	PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.					
	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	0	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	2		Government official in Min of Mines and Energy and Ecolabeling NGO sent to monitoring & verifying trng	4	
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	2	0			

TABLE 4

## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce

Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the

PLEASE SEE BELOW for  USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional informati on you may have	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon						
	Area where USAID has initiated	Predomin ant vegetation type (see codes	Indicator 2a		Predomin ant managed land type (see codes	Indicator 2b						
			Natural ecosystem s			Managed lands						
Ex: Tapajos National	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23- 222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site:			Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting									
1. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim and Sulsel	Inhutani I								SpO15	CP FY2000
				2	3542	A	1400					
Justification for including site:			Test plot proved positive results for reduced impact harvesting									
2. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kalbar	Alas Kusuma- Sukaya Makmur								SpO 15	CP FY 2000
				2	2700	A						
Justification for including site:												
3. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	ITCI								Spo15	CP FY 2000
				2	2819	A						
Justification for including site:												
4.. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	Sumalindo I								SpO15	CP FY2000
				2	2678	A						
Justification for including site:												
5. Discussion Series on	Indonesia	Kaltim	Sumalindo II								SpO15	CP FY2000
				2	5081	A						

reduced												
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
6. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	Sumalindo IV	2	1900	A					SpO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
7. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	Kiani Lestari	2	2483	A					SpO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
8. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	Melapi Timber	2	1759	A					SpO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
9. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Kaltim	Limbang Ganesa	2	2760	A					SPO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
10. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Jambi	Rimba Karya Indah	2	2690	A					SpO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
11. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Jambi	Nusa Lease Timber	2	549	A					SpO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
12. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Jambi	Seresta I	2	1124	A					SPO15	CP FY2000
<b>Justification for including site:</b>												
13. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Jambi	Seresta II	2	1755	A					SPO15	CP FY2000



Justification for including site:												
14. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Jambi	Injapsin								SPO15	CP FY2000
				2	868	A						
Justification for including site:												
15. Discussion Series on reduced	Indonesia	Sumbar	Duta Maju Timber								SPO15	CP FY2000
				2	740	A						
Justification for including site:												
Total area (hectares):				33,448	Total area:	1,400	Total area:	0				
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land		Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				

	G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands	
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Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4												
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector												
Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss												
Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES and DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.  USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant vegetation type (see codes below)	Indicator 2a			Predominant managed land type (see codes below)	Indicator 2b					
			Natural ecosystems					Managed lands				
Ex: Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.								
16. Biodiversity in Regional Development (BiRD)	Indonesia	West Java	Gunung Gede National Park	1	15196	A	15196			1,2,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
Justification for including site:				Less incursion in border area based on anecdotal evidence								
17. Biodiversity in Regional Development (BiRD)	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi	Togean Islands	1	6294	M	6294	2		1,2,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
Justification for including site:				Specific site receives less encroachment and better conservation than identical adjacent sites								
18. Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Bentenan- Tumbak	1	114	m	114	4		1,3	SpO15	CP FY2000
Justification for including site:				Area delineated and protected								
19. Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Blongko	1	6	m	6	4		1,3	SpO15	CP FY2000
Justification for including site:				Area delineated and protected								
20. Institutional strengthening, Mapping, build community & government partnership	Indonesia	Lampung	Lampung	1	3183	m	3183	4		1,2,3,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.								
21. Discussion Series on reduced Impact Harvesting	Indonesia	Bengkulu	Dirgahayu Rimba	2	1563	A					SpO15	CP FY2000

Justification for including site:												
22. Discussion Series on reduced Impact Harvesting	Indonesia	Bengkulu	Maju Jaya Raya								SPO15	CP FY 2000
				2	879	A						
Justification for including site:												
23. Discussion Series on reduced Impact Harvesting	Indonesia	Bengkulu and Kalteng	Bina Samaktha								SpO15	CP FY2000
				2	1230	A						
Justification for including site:		Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.										
24. Participatory Mapping	Indonesia	West Kalimantan	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya NP							1,2	SpO15	CP FY2000
				1	13582	A						
Justification for including site:												
25. Zoning	Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Bunaken National Park							1,3	SpO15	CP FY2000
				1	6680	A	6680					
						M						
Justification for including site:		Improved national park zoning system for better conservation										
26. Partnerships	Indonesia	West Kalimantan & North Sulawesi	B. Baka B. Raya and Bunaken NPs								SpO15	CP FY2000
				1	20262	A	20262					
						M						
Justification for including site:		Improved national park zoning system for better conservation										
27. Participatory mapping	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi & Irian Jaya	Morawali and Wasur NPs							1,	SpO15	CP FY2000
				1	39975	A						
						N						
Justification for including site:												
28. Scoping	Indonesia	North Sulawesi and Irian Jaya	Bunaken and Wasur NPs								SpO15	CP FY2000
				1	29780	M						
						N						
Justification for including site:												
29. Database for strengthened park management	Indonesia	All	All								SPo15	CP FY2000
				1	140804	A						
Justification for including site:		Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.										
30. C. Sulewesi conservation planning	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi	Lore Lindu National Park							1,2,3,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
					222826	A	222826	4				
Justification for including site:												
Total area (hectares):				502,374	Total area:		274,561	Total area:		0		
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for “natural areas” (2a) and “managed areas” (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal)</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been “certified” as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	<p>Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.</p>

<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.</li> </ul>

<b>Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet</b>	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
<b>Step 2</b>	Then click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet</b> ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T4-2.1 Land Use</b> ".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

**TABLE 4**

## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks**

PLEASE SEE BELOW for	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional informati on you may have	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon						
	Area where USAID has initiated	Predomin ant vegetation type (see codes	Indicator 2a		Predomin ant managed land type (see codes	Indicator 2b						
		Natural ecosystem s	managed land type (see codes		Managed lands							
Ex: Tapajos National	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23- 222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting								
31. C. Sulewesi conservati	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi	Winowang a							1,2,3,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
					663	A	663	4				
Justification for including site:				Border areas protected an incursion minimized								
32. C. Sulewesi conservati	Indonesia	Central Sulawesi	Watutau and Winowang							1,2,3,4,5	SpO15	CP FY2000
					156	A	156	4				
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting								
33.	Indonesia	Sulut	Abubu, Nusalaut							1	SPO15	FY2000C P
					1107	B	1107	3				
Justification for including site:				Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global								
34.	Indonesia	Sulut	Krui, Lampung							1	SPO15	FY2000C P
					29000	B		4				
Justification for including site:				Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of								



[illegible]

Justification for including site:												
Justification for including site:												
Justification for including site:												
Justification for including site:												
Total area (hectares):				132,926	Total area:		1,926	Total area:		0		
<b>Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second</b>												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land		Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data

5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh	5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove		
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands		



41.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sidas Daya		11000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
42.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Nangka Menjalin		711	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
43.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Nangka Pahauman		1082	A	1082	4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
44.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Saham- Bingge		3337	B	3337	4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
45.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Banyur Karab		6300	B				1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
46.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Semandan g Kiri		23000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
47.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Tanjung Maju		2900	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
48.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Kotup		1166	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
49.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Empajak		1180	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000CP
<b>Justification for including site:</b>			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									

50.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Congkong Baru							1	SPO15	FY2000CP
					8513	A		4				
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
51.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Kenabung							1	SPO15	FY2000CP
					5078	A		4				
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
Total area (hectares):				80,055	Total area:	4,419	Total area:	0				
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land		Codes for Additional		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data

	<b>F</b>	Temperate woodland	<b>M</b>	Coastal mangrove	
	<b>G</b>	Tropical open forest / woodland	<b>N</b>	Wetlands	

TABLE 4	
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## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

[illegible]



[illegible]

62.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Menawai Lingkau		1773	A	1773	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
63.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Biawak		2239	B	2239	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
64.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sungai Kulat/Uco ng		2213	B	2213	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
65.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sumpit		1100	B		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
66.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Pengerawa n		1651	A	1651	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
Total area (hectares):					31,618	Total area:	7,876	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					

TABLE 4	
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## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

[illegible]

[illegible]

77.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Palanyo Sangking		1200	B		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
78.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Pangkalan Pakit		2374	A	2374	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
79.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Palanyo		606	B	606	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
80.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Kase		1024	B	1024	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
81.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Po'ok		942	B	942	4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			A									
Total area (hectares):					25,708	Total area:	23,508	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					

TABLE 4	
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## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

[illegible]



[illegible]

92.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Mariangin (SHK)		2000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
93.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sengpuang		2000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
94.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sepangang		2000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
95.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Pendulang an		10000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
96.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Riam Dadap		10000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
Total area (hectares):					102,687	Total area:	15,424	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					

TABLE 4

**Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector**  
**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**  
**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

PLEASE SEE BELOW for  USAID Activity Name	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement						Additional informati on you may have	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
				Principal Activities (see codes below)	Indicator 1	Area where USAID has conserved carbon						
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site		Area where USAID has initiated	Predomin ant vegetation type (see codes	Indicator 2a	Predomin ant managed land type (see codes	Indicator 2b			
						Natural ecosystem s	Managed lands					
Ex: Tapajos National	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23- 222
				2	5,000	A		3				
									400			
Justification for including site:				Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting								
97.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Aur Gading							1	SPO15	FY2000C P
					9000	A		4				
Justification for including site:				Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of								
98.	Indonesia	Kalbar	Sekukan		8000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:				Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of								
99.	Indonesia	Kaltim	Benung		2000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:				Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of								
100.	Indonesia	Kaltim	Topuleng								SPO15	FY2000C P

[illegible]

107.	Indonesia	Sulut	Tiwoho		900	A		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
108.	Indonesia	Sulut	Rap-Rap		983	A		983	3	1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
109.	Indonesia	Sulut	Papakelan		460	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
110.	Indonesia	Sulut	Alungbanu a		458	B		458	3	1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
111.	Indonesia	Sulut	Kasawari		400	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
Total area (hectares):					30,107	Total area:	1,441	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
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TABLE 4	
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## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

[illegible]



[illegible]

122.	Indonesia	Irian	Wambena		2000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
123.	Indonesia	Irian	Yapase		5750	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
124.	Indonesia	Irian	Aou		1000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
125.	Indonesia	Irian	Kapi		1000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
126.	Indonesia	Irian	Ass		1000	A		4		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
Total area (hectares):					21,571	Total area:	0	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					

TABLE 4	
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## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the**

[illegible]



137.	Indonesia	Cmaluku	Sna & Leinitu, Nusalaut		1928	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
138.	Indonesia	Cmaluku	Nalahia, Nusalaut		872	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
139.	Indonesia	Cmaluku	Ameth, Nusalaut		3252	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
140.	Indonesia	Cmaluku	Sameth & Haruku, Haruku		1438	B	1438	3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Documented adaptive managements has been achieved according to criteria agreed between BSP and USAID Global									
141.	Indonesia	Cmaluku	Noloth, Saparua		1265	B		3		1	SPO15	FY2000C P
Justification for including site:			Community maping completed as part of process leading to management agreements and improved conservation of									
Total area (hectares):					21,605	Total area:	1,438	Total area:	0			
Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second												

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land			Codes for Additional	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps

2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates	
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory	
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	4	Rainfall data	
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh				5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove					
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands					

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity
Policy Measure							CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas		N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management		S	11	3	2	See appendix A, appendix B and appendix C	
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):			11	3	2		
Total (number of policy steps achieved):					16		

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation o
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1	1		Apply economic resource valuation to develop local government support for protected areas management	SpO15	CP FY2000
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	4			see Appendix A	SpO15	CP FY2000
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	N	4	2		see Appendix B	SpO15	CP FY2000
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		9	3	0			
		Total (number of policy steps achieved):		12			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation o
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	6	2		See Attachment A	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	3			See Attachment B	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas					See Attachment C	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Improves integrated coastal management	S	1			Analysis. Complete environmental assessment and valuation activity around Balikpapan Bay in Kalimantan, with CRMP (Aug 99)	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	N/S	1	1		see Attachment D	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	N	1			Analysis. Prepared paper for International Policy Dialogue: "Trade and Environment: the Regional Approach for Sustainability" Switzerland, Jan 99.	SPpO15	CP FY2000
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		12	3	0			
		Total (number of policy steps achieved):		15			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation o
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.							
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	S	1	1	1	Dissemination of Priority Setting Workshop result to improve land use planning in Irian Jaya (Papua)	SpO15	CP FY2000
Facilitates sustainable forest management	S	1	1	1	Development of Gunung Gede National Park management board as way to strengthen NP authority and sustain forest intact	SpO15	CP FY2000
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	S	1	1	1	Development of of multistakeholder forum in the Togeans & board in Gunung Gede NP as ways to maintain habitat intact and strengthen	SpO15	CP FY2000
Improves integrated coastal management	S	1	1	1	Development of multistakeholder forum in the Togeans as way to develop stronger participatory management for the area	SpO15	CP FY2000
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure	S	1	1	1	Community mapping in the Togeans to improve land and resource tenure completed in one village. Map being discussed among local	SpO15	CP FY2000
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		5	5	5			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				15			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Ex	Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
1	Public/Private Partnerships	Friends of Kutai Natinoal Park	Friends of Kutai receipts	\$206,000		SpO15	CP FY2000
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$206,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Pubic Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management	2		See Attachment A	SpO15	CP FY2000
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	6		See Attachment B		
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	8	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	5	11	See attachment A	Spo15	CP FY2000
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	6	5	See attachment B	Spo15	CP FY2000
Advancing integrated coastal management	42	26	See attachment C	Spo15	CP FY2000
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	53	42			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management	1		Developed teaching case study format for environmental valuation studies, based around the Bunaken valuation results with Trip Report.	SpO15	CP FY2000
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	1	0			



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	11	2	See attachment A		
Advancing sustainable forest management	22	13	See attachment B		
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	10	2	See attachment C		
Advancing integrated coastal management	4	5	See attachment D		
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources	7	4	See attachment E		
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	101	58	See attachment F		
Other (describe)	mostly outreach, program management skills	24	2	See attachment G	
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	179	86			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	8	8	See Attachment A	SpO15	CP FY2000
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	8	8			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	3		See attachment A	SpO15	CP FY2000
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	3	9	See attachment B	SpO15	CP FY2000
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	3	6	See attachment C	SpO15	CP FY2000
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	9	15			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning	1	1	Presentation of Priority Setting Workshop results; GIS/Database training on resource mgmt, biodiversity inventory training, workshop on biodiversity &	SpO 15	CP FY2000
Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Conservation education trainings & seminars in Gunung Gede NP	SpO 15	CP FY2000
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	1	1	Workshops multistakeholders in Gunung Gede and Togean to improve management and conservation of protected areas.	SpO 15	CP FY2000
Advancing integrated coastal management	1	1	Inhouse seminar on com. Based resource mgmt, TA in community mapping, workshop on multi purposed protected areas	SpO 15	CP FY2000
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure	1	1	Local workshops to clarify and improve local land and resource tenure.	SpO 15	CP FY2000
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	5	5			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Activity												
Ex	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		0	0		0	0		0	0			

  

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Activity									
Ex	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
Gaseous Fossil		DD	Blast furnace gas
		EE	Natural gas (dry)
		Biomass	
GG	Liquid biomass		
HH	Gas biomass		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Policy Measure							
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	1			Supported policy analysis on pricing reform and removal of subsidies		
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	1			Previously, progress was made on policy adoption for electricity restructuring. During 1999, an oil and gas sector restructuring policy and law were developed with Mission support.	4	
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	N	1			Analysis completed for domestic gas pricing policy, though no policy yet issued.		
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems	N	1	1		Decree issued to phase out leaded gasoline by 2004, paving the way for production and import of cars which meet Eur Stds, incl. Catalytic converters	4	
Promotes the use of cogeneration	N	1			Policy analysis and workshop held related to emergency and self-generation.		
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		5	1	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				6			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 11					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Activity		Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1	Strategy/efficiency audit for PLN/Muara Karang units 4 and 5 (units use mostly natural gas)	2		4	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Total:		2	0		



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1	Power Plant Efficiency Program	Japan - NEDO	Leveraged funding to PLN from NEDO by helping better identify technology retrofits that will impact efficiency.	\$750,000		4	
2	Electricity Restructuring Advisor	Asian Dev. Bank	Direct input into management of Technical Assistance	\$20,000,000		4	
3	Training for PLN	World Bank	USAID training allowed PLN to implement restructuring plan	\$2,000,000		4	
4	Loans for Renewable Energy	Private funds	Solar company expansion and tea plantation micro-hydro installation received loans in amount of \$350,000	\$467,000		4	
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$23,217,000	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs	2	Conservation International, Dana Mitra Lingkungan (Pollution Roundtable)	4	
Number of Private Institutions	2	PLN – Pt Java-Bali Generation Co., PLN Jasa Engineering Unit	4	
Number of Research/Educational Institutions	1	National Technology Institute - Coal Research Organization (LSDE)	4	
Number of Pubic Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	5			

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning	1		Supported 7 Indonesians to attend training on integrated resource planning	4	
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	2		Supported 5 Indonesians to attend training on electricity restructuring; supported training for 30 participants in "Transmission Access, Power Wheeling and Economic Dispatch"	4	
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	2		Environmental Management of Power plants - 30 participants; Environmental Modeling - 30 participants	30	
Use of renewable energy technologies		1	Workshop on market penetration of Geothermal Energy	4	
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	1	1	Train and assist power plant personnel to identify efficiency and materials problems and propose solutions	4	
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration	1		Workshop on current levels of self-generation and role of cogeneration	4	
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:		7	2		

**Attachment-A****Advancing improved land use planning**

No	Activity - Training
1	Kaltim workshop on Integrated Balikpapan Bay Management
2	Lampung Bay Planning and Utilization
3	Limited workshop on Economic Valuation of the Balikpapan Bay
4	Technical Meeting for Preliminary Report of Research Survey on Marine-Coastal Environmental Condition of Balikpapan Bay
5	Training Elements of Tropical Ecosystem Management Australia

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Progress of Proyek Pesisir Activities aquaculture study, socioculture study, Land use and agriculture study
2	Resources Valuation of Balikpapan Bay
3	Sosialisasi Proyek Pesisir Workplan and Activities Lampung Bay Issues
4	Sosialisasi: Sekilas Proyek Pesisir, Isu akuakultur, kegiatan early action dan pemanfaatan lahan
5	Training Analisa data profil dan survey
6	Training Metoda Penyusunan RENSTRA
7	Training of introduction to Arc Info for windows NT
8	Workshop : Atlas verification and Proyek Pesisir activity Year I
9	Workshop Identified issues and problems of CRM in Balikpapan Bay and its surrounding coastal areas and seas based on field surveys
10	Workshop: Peran MIPA dalam pengelolaan wilayah pesisir, Lampung Coastal Atlas: Suatu aplikasi MIPA dalam pengelolaan pesisir
11	Workshop: Rencana Strategis Pembangunan Wilayah Pesisir Lampung

**Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas**

No	Activity - Training
1	Lokakarya Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir Tingkat Desa
2	Seminar dan Lokakarya Kelautan Internasional 99
3	Bay Management Study Tour in Philippines
4	Integrated Coastal Management outreach training for core group PP Manado
5	Integrated Coastal Management outreach training PP Manado
6	Lampung Bay Planning and Utilization

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Diskusi tentang Destructive Fishing
2	Pelatihan Agroforestry bagi Masyarakat Desa Talise
3	Pelatihan Agroforestry Bagi Petani Desa Blongko
4	Training Monitoring terumbu karang secara partisipatif tahap mahir
5	2 Workshop hasil survey Hutan dan Satwa Pulau Talise

**Advancing integrated coastal management**

No	Activity - Training
1	Bay Management Study Tour in Philippines
2	Coastal Zone 99
3	ISE-SHIMA Conference Japan
4	WOTRO Seminar: Proyek Pesisir overview
5	COREMAP Field Training
6	COREMAP Inception
7	Environmental awareness for diver candidate and socialization of Proyek Pesisir
8	Hopley Seminar
9	Informal policy working group
10	Early stage experiences

11	Integrated Coastal Management outreach training for core group PP Manado
12	Integrated Coastal Management outreach training PP Lampung
13	Integrated Coastal Management outreach training PP Manado
14	International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management Symposium
15	Journalis Discussion Coastal Issues
16	Konsultasi dan training pemberdayaan masyarakat pesisir
17	Laporan Kegiatan Proyek Pesisir dan tahap Kegiatan early action
18	LEI Workshop on Towards Designing Marine Product Certification
19	Pertemuan Regional Pengelolaan Taman Nasional Kawasan Timur Indonesia
20	Puget Sound Watershed Management
21	Rapat Koordinasi Program Kelautan Bangsa
22	Seminar Daerah Fakultas Pertanian Univ. Mulawarman: Strategi pembangunan Pertanian di Kalimantan Timur menyongsong Millenium ke 3
23	Seminar dan Lokakarya: Penangkapan dan Perdagangan Ikan Hidup di Indonesia
24	Seminar Kelautan Regional Kedua Sumatera
25	Seminar on Small Island Management
25	Studi wisata Lingkungan Hidup bagi Para Juara Lomba Gambar LH tingkat SD Sekotamadya Balikpapan ke Perairan Teluk Balikpapan, Wanariset I Samboja dan Taman Penangkaran Buaya Teritip
26	Training pengenalan Proyek Pesisir
27	Training Pengendalian Dampak Lingkungan
28	USAID Seminar
29	Workshop CRMP Indonesia
30	Workshop INCUNE
31	Workshop Management Plan dengan Kabupaten Taks Force
32	Workshop: Permasalahan Pesisir Lampung dalam mengangkat Hak Nelayan Tradisional
33	Lokakarya Penyusunan Rencana Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir Tingkat Desa
34	Seminar dan Lokakarya Kelautan Internasional 99
35	Lampung Bay Planning and Utilization
36	Kaltim workshop on Integrated Balikpapan Bay Management
37	Limited workshop on Economic Valuation of the Balikpapan Bay
38	Technical Meeting for Preliminary Report of Research Survey on Marine-Coastal Environmental Condition of Balikpapan Bay
39	Training Elements of Tropical Ecosystem Management Australia
40	National Advisory Committee Meeting
41	NRM Annual Grand Meeting
42	NRM Review Presentation

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	FKKP workshop: Pembangunan Pranata Sosial Komuniti Pesisir"
2	Pelatihan Agroforestry Bagi Petani Desa Blongko
3	Training Monitoring terumbu karang secara partisipatif tahap mahir
4	Workshop hasil survey Hutan dan Satwa Pulau Talise
5	In-House Training: Aspects of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM)
6	Konsultasi dan training pemberdayaan masyarakat pesisir
7	ICM Conference: Community-based coastal resources management in Indonesia North Sulawesi early stage experiences
8	Pelatihan Pengelolaan Pesisir Terpadu (ICM) bagi KTF
9	Learning Team Workshop
10	Pelatihan Teknis Jagawana Taman Nasional Bunaken, Manado
11	Provincial Advisory Committee Meeting Lampung
12	Proyek Pesisir workplan and activity progress: Consultative Session with NAC Lampung Atlas Presentation
13	Socialization of Proyek Pesisir Kaltim mission and its next working program
14	Socialization of Proyek Pesisir Lampung Activity
15	3 Sosialisasi Integrated Coastal Management Training aparat pemerintah dan masyarakat Desa Bentenan
16	Sulut Scalling-up & Village Management Plan and Learning Team Perspective
17	Training of Trainer and PRA
18	Training on Media of Socialization and dissemination for CRM Initiatives

19	Workshop PP SULUT: Refleksi, pembelajaran, perencanaan jangka pendek, scalling-up model-model pengelolaan pesisir berbasis masyarakat
20	Workshop: Mensikapi permasalahan Pesisir dan Kelautan Lampung untuk mengangkat Hak Nelayan Tradisional
21	Pelatihan Agroforestry bagi Masyarakat Desa Talise
22	Institutional Development Framework (IDF) workshop IPB
23	GBR tourism video/lessons
24	INCUNE workshop
25	National University of Singapore workshop
26	Workshop on Climate Change

## Attachment B

### Advancing sustainable forest management

No	Activity - Training
1	Technical Meeting on Principles and Practices for Forest Harvesting in Indonesia and Reduced Impact Logging Guidelines
2	Forestry Scoping

No	Activity - Technical Assistance

### Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure

No	Activity - Training
1	FKKM second regular meeting
2	FKKM third regular meeting
3	Series of 19 meetings on proposed new forestry law
4	Talk show on proposed new forestry law
5	Talk show on community forestry
6	FKKM exercise on strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)

No	Activity - Technical Assistance

## Attachment C

### Advancing improved land use planning

No	Activity - Training
1	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya Participatory Mapping Training Program, West Kalimantan, 21 November-13 December
2	Scoping Exercise Training and Workshop, Wasur National Park, Irian Jaya, 15-19 December
3	Morawali Nature Reserve Scoping Exercise Training Program, Central Sulawesi, 22-29 April

No	Activity - Technical Assistance

### Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas

No	Activity - Training
1	Participatory Protected Areas Management Training Course, Bangkok, Thailand, April-May (21 days)
2	Institutional Development Framework Training and Workshop, Kerinci Seblat National Park, Sumatra
3	Conservation Awareness Campaign Training Workshop, Manado, North Sulawesi, 9-22 September

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Conservation Finance Database Design Seminar, Jakarta, 8 October
2	Human Resources and Institutional Development for Protected Areas Management Seminar, Jakarta, 18 December
3	Indonesian Center for Environmental Law Decentralized Protected Areas Management Seminar, Jakarta, 17 February
4	Conservation Finance Database Meeting with Indonesia's National Park Managers, Bogor, 2 February
5	Conservation Finance Database Seminar for PKA officials, Jakarta, 29 January
6	Resource Valuation in Protected Areas Management meeting with PKA, Center for Environmental and Economic Studies, Jakarta, 31 March
7	Participatory Marine Protected Areas Management Training, Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, 12-17 April
8	The Role of the Military in Protected Areas Management, Palu, Central Sulawesi
9	The Role of National Parks in Regional Development in Eastern Indonesia, Manado, North Sulawesi, 25-28 August

### Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure

No	Activity - Training
1	Institutional Development Framework Training and Workshop, Bunaken National Park, North Sulawesi, 11-15 October
2	Indonesian National Park Manager's Workshop, Lido, West Java, 21-25 October
3	Institutional Development Framework Training and Workshop, Wasur National Park, Irian Jaya, 13-14 December

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Feasibility of Debt-for-Nature Swaps in Indonesia Seminar, Jakarta, 17 December 1999
2	Bilateral Debt-for-Nature Swaps Meeting with the Paris Club Countries, Jakarta, 17 March
3	Bukit Baka Bukit Raya Partnerships Development Workshop, Jakarta, 17 February
4	Conflict Resolution of Community Encroachment into Kutai National Park, Samarinda, East Kalimantan, 28-29 April
5	Carbon Trading Conference and Study Tour, London, UK, April (7 days)
6	Friends of Kutai Steering Committee and Organizing Committee Institutional Strengthening Workshop, Jakarta



## Attachment D

### Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas

No	Activity - Training
1	Agroforestry Training, Kolori Village, Bada Valley, 3/28/99
2	Women's workshop on encroachment issues for Dongi-dongi and Palolo Valley, Kamarora, 5/17/99
3	Work camp - for members of Forum Kemitraan Lore Lindu, at Lake Tambing, 7/1-4/99
4	RARE Workshop for teachers involved in conservation awareness campaign, 7/9-7/10/99
5	Conflict resolution training workshop for YPAN staff, 8/2 -8/7/99
6	Work shop by Forum Kemitraan Lore Lindu, on Lake Tambing, 8/16-8/18/99
7	Agroforestry Training, Lelio, Bada Valley, 8/23-8/28/99
8	Training for Park Guards - community participation techniques, 8/31-9/8/99

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Environment Day, activities for 4 primary schools in the Besoa Valley, 1/13/99
2	Conflict resolution meeting, Sintuwu, Palolo Valley, 4/5/99
3	Conflict resolution meeting for Dongi-dongi and Palolo Valley, at Bupati's Office, 5/4/99
4	Earth Day, activities for 10 primary schools in the Palolo Valley, 5/17/99
5	Conflict resolution meeting for Dongi-dongi and Palolo Valley, at Bupati's Office, 7/20/99
6	Independence Day Conservation Activities, Wuasa 8/16-20/99
7	Conflict resolution meeting, Napu Valley, Wuasa, 8/23/99
8	Conflict Resolution meeting for Siliwanga, in Poso, 9/20/99

## Attachment E

### Advancing improved land use planning

No	Activity - Training
1	Aplikasi database dalam spatial planning
2	Pelatihan Pengelolaan Data Base
3	GIS training in Bogor
4	Pelatihan database di Pontianak
5	Pelatihan SIG
6	Pelatihan Teknologi Tepat Guna
7	Pelatihan Resolusi Konflik
8	Pelatihan ICDP tk propinsi melibatkan YBAW dan LMAA
9	Workshop Tataruang Tk.II Minahasa
10	Workshop Tataruang Tk.II Manado
11	Lokakarya Tataruang PSAK

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Scoping Latin
2	Lokakarya Perencanaan Strategis PSAK

### Advancing sustainable forest management

No	Activity - Training
1	Pelatihan Pendampingan Masyarakat (CO) Krui Lampung
2	Sustainable Agricultural Training Of Trainer
3	Kesehatan Swadaya dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam
4	Pelatihan Community Organizer
5	Pelatihan IP Bengkulu
6	Pelatihan CO di Samarinda dengan Djuweng
7	Pelatihan CO di Samarinda dengan Roem Tupatimaasang
8	Pelatihan Setifikasi LEI
9	Pelatihan Investigasi di Irian Jaya
10	Pelatihan FGD region Sumatera
11	Pelatihan FGD region Kalimantan
12	Pelatihan Investigasi Hutan di Padang dan Siberut (Telapak-Walhi)
13	Pelatihan Kader Konservasi Tkt. Madya sebagai Pemakalah dan Moderator
14	Seminar pengembangan sdm hutan kemasyarakatan dna perhutanan sosial
15	Lokakarya Forest Watch Indonesia 1999
16	Lokatulis Pelaporan Program ProBELA
17	Lokatulis Akhir Program ProBELA
18	Lokakarya Investigasi Hutan di Padang (Telapak-Walhi)
19	Seminar Draft I RUU PSDH
20	Dialog Publik YLBHI "Qou Vadis RUUK"
21	Forum Anggota Kedua KpSHK
22	Sosialisasi Peta Program SHK Kaltim di Samarinda

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Diskusi internal Telapak dan Pelatihan Singkat ttg Kampagnye & Advokasi
2	Strategi Kampanye & Advokasi (2 kali)
3	Seminar Davao : Decentralizatin and devolution of Forest Management
4	Seminar Draft II RUU PSDH
5	Diskusi Panel RUUK di Fahutan IPB
6	Seminar Finalisasi RUU PSDH
7	Pertemuan LSM Lokal Kalbar untuk Kebakaran Hutan 1999

8	Pertemuan LSM Lokal untuk Aksi Tolak RUUK & HKM
9	Lokakarya Pra Scoping di Samarinda
10	Pertemuan anggota Konsorsium SHK Kaltim di Samarinda
11	Scoping isu SHK di Samarinda
12	Diskusi kritis kebijakan perhutanan sosial ke masyarakat di Idaatn
13	Strategic Planning SHK Kaltim facilitated by Arief Wicaksono

### Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas

No	Activity - Training
1	Lokakarya Penyamaan Persepsi tentang Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup (PLH) di Irian Jaya
2	Lokakarya dan pelatihan PLH bagi guru dan siswa di Kabupaten Merauke
3	Lokakarya dan Pelatihan PLH bagi guru dan siswa SLTP dan SMU Kabupaten Manokwari
4	Lomba Cerdas Cermat tentang LH & Cerita Rakyat Irian ttg Pengelolaan dan Pemeliharaan SDA
5	Lokakarya Jaringan Pemerhati Tumbuhan Eksotik ttg. Introduksi Spesies Asing di Irian
6	Lokakarya dan Studi Banding Pendidikan Lingkungan di PPLH Trawas
7	Workshop Sosialisasi Program KIS di Ujung Kulon
8	Lokakarya Penetapan Cagar Alam Cycloop oleh LPPMA di Jayapura, 10-12 Mei 1999
9	Pertemuan sosialisasi Kesepakatan Konservasi adat di Wamena bersama YBAW
10	Participatory mapping trainings in Irian

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Workshop Pengelolaan Taman Nasional
2	Pertemuan orientasi yayasan YBAW di Wamena

### Advancing integrated coastal management

No	Activity - Training
1	Training Pemetaan Laut (Togean, Sulteng)
2	Meetings to "socialize" community mapping in Lease islands, Mal
3	7 participatory mapping workshops in Lease islands, Mal
4	9 Participatory coastal mapping trainings in Lease islands

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Lokakarya Penguatan Masyarakat Adat Pesisir Krui
2	Jaring PELA regional lokakarya- Sulawesi
3	Jaring PELA regional lokakarya- Sumatera
4	Meetings to approve participatory maps in Lease islands, Mal
5	Meetings on management of coastal resources and impact of mining, Lease islands

### Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources

No	Activity - Training
1	Marketing of Tree and Forest Production
2	Pelatihan Kelompok Usaha
3	Pelatihan small enterprise kerjasama dengan Bina Swadaya
4	Lokakarya : Pengembangan Usaha Koperasi dalam Pengusahaan Hutan
5	Pra Lokakarya Rotan di Samarinda
6	Persiapan pelatihan small interprice kerjasama dengan Bina Swadaya
7	Persiapan pelatihan ICDP tk propinsi melibatkan YBAW dan LMAA

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Simposium Nasional : Peluang Ekspor Pengusaha Kecil dan Menengah"

2	Lokakarya Strategi dan Usulan Perbaikan Perdagangan Rotan
3	Diskusi kritis mengenai koperasi
4	Pertemuan kesepakatan ttg perusahaan ikan Wanam. Jayanti group.

#### Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure

No	Activity - Training
1	Pelatihan Pemetaan Partisipatif
2	Pelatihan GIS
3	Analisis Kelulusan Pelatihan (TNA) HKM
4	Rancangan Kurikulum Pelatihan HKM
5	Pelatihan Inventarisasi Partisipatif
6	Pelatihan pemetaan di Loreh
7	Pelatihan operator GIS di Bogor
8	Pelatihan Inventarisasi Partisipatif di Tepulang
9	Pelatihan GIS tingkat dasar
10	Pelatihan GIS Tingkat Lanjutan
11	Participatory inventory training in Pontianak
12	Training of trainers on community mapping in Pontianak
13	GIS training in Samarinda
14	Apprenticeship on community mapping in Pontianak
15	Regional Training: Central Sulawesi (Katu)
16	Regional Training: South Kalimantan (Samihim)
17	Regional Training: East Nusatenggara (Mauwere)
18	Regional Training: South Sumatra (Palembang)
19	Regional Training: West Sumatra (Siberut)
20	Apprenticeship on community mapping in Pontianak
21	Regional Training: West Java (Bogor)
22	Regional Training: South Sulawesi (Kalotok-Luwu)
23	Regional Training: Central Sulawesi (Tompul)
24	Regional Training: South East Sulawesi
25	Regional Training: South Kalimantan (Mangkiling)
26	Different village mapping trainings in WKal
27	Pendidikan kritis untuk CM di Pontianak
28	Training of trainers di Pontianak
29	Pelatihan operasional GPS bagi mahasiswa di Pontianak
30	Fasilitasi pelatihan pemetaan di Bali
31	Fasilitasi pelatihan pemetaan di Biak (Irian)
32	Pelatihan GIS (Bogor)
33	Pelatihan GIS Internal
34	Pelatihan Inventarisasi Partisipatif (Pontianak)
35	Pelatihan Inventarisasi Lokal
36	Pelatihan GIS (Telapak, JKPP, BSP Kemala)
37	Lokakarya Alternative Conflict Resolution oleh BSP Kemala
38	KPA Course on Agrarian Reform
39	KPA Workshop on Assessment Result & Manual Arrangement
40	Lokakarya Penulisan : " Sumberdaya Alam Untuk Rakyat "
41	Lokakarya Hak atas Informasi Lingkungan Hidup
42	Lokakarya Perencanaan KIS
43	Lokakarya Sosialisasi Kegiatan Pengembangan KIS
44	Workshop Perancangan KIS di desa Curahnongko
45	Workshop Perancangan KIS di desa Andong Rejo
46	Sosialisasi di desa Air Dua
47	Sosialisasi ide di Selangkai
48	Sosialisasi ide di Tebuar

49	Sosialisasi ide di Tayap
50	Sosialisasi ide di Junjung Tani
51	Sosialisasi ide di Manis Raya
52	Sosialisasi ide di Lintang Plaman
53	Sosialisasi ide di Terusan (kec. Bonti)
54	Sosialisasi ide Engkulun
55	Sosialisasi ide di Meragun
56	Sosialisasi ide di Sengkuang
57	Sosialisasi ide di Terusan (Ketapang)
58	Sosialisasi ide di Beginci
59	Sosialisasi ide di Sepanggang
60	Sosialisasi ide di Sekukun
61	Sosialisasi ide di Tanah Putih
62	Sosialisasi ide di Batu Keling
63	Sosialisasi ide di Pentek
64	Sosialisasi ide di Kumpakng
65	Sosialisasi ide di Muru
66	Sosialisasi ide di Panyua'
67	Sosialisasi ide di Re'es
68	Sosialisasi ide di Perendaman
69	Sosialisasi ide di Kebodang
70	Sosialisasi ide di Nek Maih
71	Sosialisasi ide di Bangan Baru
72	Sosialisasi ide di Riam Tapang
73	Sosialisasi ide di desa Panding jaya (Sintang)
74	Mustodat di Sindur
75	Mustodat di Sigadi'
76	Mustodat Nek Kompokng
77	Mustodat Runut
78	Mustodat Kalawit
79	Mustodat di Rorongan
80	Mustodat di Kalam
81	Mustodat di Blonse
82	Mustodat di Pulan
83	Mustodat di Ungak
84	Mustodat di Apan
85	Mustodat di Sungai Tebelian
86	Mustodat di Belaban
87	Mustodat di Sei. Utik
88	Mustodat di Lintang Pelaman
89	Mustodat di Bangan Baru
90	Mustodat di Selangkai
91	Mustodat di Riam Tapang
92	Mustodat di Benatu
93	Mustodat di Air Dua
94	Mustodat di Kebodang
95	Lokatulis Pengelolaan SDA berbasis masyarakat di Cimacan
96	Pelatihan Jurnalistik se kalimantan
97	Pertemuan dan Sosialisasi Ke Kampung Rubia
98	Pertemuan dan Sosialisasi ke Kampung Bahta
99	Pertemuan Penyelesaian Kasus Tambang Emas di Tebilai,Kotup
100	Lokakarya unit GIS Kaltim di Samarinda
101	Lokakarya Penyusunan Kurikulum Resolusi Konflik

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Technical assistance on community mapping in West Java

2	Technical assistance: Community mapping in Irian
3	Technical assistance: Community mapping in Irian Jaya (Kemtuk)
4	Workshop Tim Krui : "Kajian Kegiatan Tim Krui"
5	Seminar : Demokratisasi Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam
6	Konferensi Pembaharuan Agraria
7	Lokakarya Bioprospeksi
8	Seminar Strategi Kemitraan dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam
9	Aliansi Masyarakat Adat dan JPMAPP
10	Lokakarya Perencanaan kampung di Pate
11	Lokakarya Perencanaan kampung di Nangka
12	Lokakarya Perencanaan kampung di Toho
13	Semiloka Kepemimpinan Transformasional di Sanggau
14	Lokakarya Perencanaan kampung di Saham
15	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Palades Batukng
16	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Menawai Tekam
17	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Empajak
18	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Teluk Songkam
19	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Sumpit
20	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Congkong Baru
21	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Kenabung
22	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Kenyauk Ampon
23	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Tapang Baroh
24	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Merbang
25	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Menyumbung
26	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Kalam
27	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Ucong/Sungai Kulat
28	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Tapang Mudai
29	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Menawai Lingkau
30	Lokakarya perencanaan kampung di Menawai Ulu
31	Ansos Tingkat Kampung Site Kotup I
32	Lokakarya Perencanan Kawasan, Site Kotup
33	Pertemuan Tokoh Kunci di Kampung, Site Kotup
34	Lokakarya Perencanaan Kawasan di Tebilai Site Kotup
35	Lokakarya Lokal Perencanaan Kawasan Lanjutan, Site Kotup
36	Ansos Tingkat Kampung, Site Kotup II
37	Pertemuan Pematangan Penetapan Kawasan Cadangan Kotup
38	Pertemuan Kelompok Anyaman
39	Pertemuan Kontak Lapangan Perencanaan Kegiatan Kampung
40	Dialog MA dengan DPRD II Sanggau
41	Pertemuan Kelompok Petani Karet, Tebilai Kotup
42	Pertemuan Kelompok Petani Karet Kampung Kotup, Kotup
43	Pertemuan Kelompok Petani Karet di Tembawang, Koyup
44	Lokakarya Adat, Menyepakati Aturan Main Kawasan Adat
45	Ansos Tingkat Kampung, Pendulangan Site Sandai
46	Ansos Tingkat Kampung, Riam Dadap Site Sandai
47	Ansos Tingkat Kampung, Sekukun Site Sandai
48	Ansos Tingkat kampung Batu Lapis, Site Sandai
49	Ansos Tingkat Kampung Aur Gading
50	Kongres Masyarakat Adat Regional Kaltim di Samarinda
51	Musyawarah Adat Besar Suku Dayak Benuaq (23 Desa) di J.Danum
52	Kongres Masyarakat Adat Regional II AMA Kaltim
53	Kongres Anggota Kedua Japhama di Cimanggis, 9-10 Agustus 1999
54	Dialog Kebijakan
55	ELSAM Regional Meeting di Pontianak, 10-12 Januari 1999
56	ELSAM Regional Meeting di Tomohon-Sulut, 15-17 Januari 1999
57	ELSAM Pertemuan Penyusunan Dokumen Monitoring dan Evaluasi, 11-12 September 1999

58	KEMALA Forum II
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**Others (mostly outreach, program management skills)**

No	Activity - Training
1	International course on Participatory Monitoring and evaluation
2	Program Development for Manager
3	Teknis analisis Gender
4	Pelatihan CO di Jember
5	Pelatihan Advokasi
6	Pelatihan jurnalistik di Pangkalan Bun
7	Pelatihan Pendamping Masyarakat
8	Pelatihan Scoping Desa
9	Pelatihan Media Komunikasi
10	Pelatihan Outreach
11	Pelatihan Keuangan (Ambon)
12	Pelatih Keuangan diikuti oleh staff Keuangan YPLHC
13	Pelatihan Audio Visual Aids
14	Pelatihan Penanggulangan PMS/AIDS
15	Workshop on Communication and Information
16	Seminar on Advocacy Training and Changing Public Policy
17	Lokakarya Evaluasi aksi Beijing tentang diskriminasi terhadap perempuan
18	Lokakarya Kerangka Perkembangan Lembaga
19	Lokakarya Monitoring dan Evaluasi (Manado)
20	Lokakarya Monitoring dan Evaluasi (Pontianak)
21	Lokakarya Monitoring dan Evaluasi (Philipina)
22	RMI Diskusi Substansi Gender 1
23	RMI Diskusi Substansi Gender 2
24	KEMALA Financial Training

No	Activity - Technical Assistance
1	Lokakarya Pengelolaan SDA di Jelai
2	Fasilitasi perempuan untuk pengelolaan RT bebas minuman keras tgl 23-25

**Attachment F****Advancing improved land use planning**

No.	
1	Conference: Supported Indo. Regional Science Ass'n (IRSA) conference on regional planning & decentralization. Oct 1998, Jakarta; 100 participants, 40 women.
2	Training. Presented workshop on environmental valuation, Jayapura, Irian Jaya. Sept. 99.
3	Training. Spatial planning training program in Kaltim with cross sectoral representation with field analysis and report. (Second Phase, July 99)
4	Training. Spatial planning training program in Kaltim with cross sectoral representation with workshop and trip report. (First Phase, May 99)

**Advancing sustainable forest management**

No.	
1	Conference. Supported Indonesian delegation to Davao Conference on Devolution of Forest Management in Asia. 10 participants, leveraged 24, 5 women. Nov. 1999)
2	Workshop. Supported YWWF workshop in Kaltim on a traditional form of community forestry. Dec 1998, Kaltim; 100 participants, 30 women.

**Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas**

No.	
1	Training. Developed presentation materials on role of conservation in regional development for use in parks workshops. Aug 99.
2	Workshop. Presented results of env. analysis of roads and protected areas in multistakeholder workshop, Kaltim, Dec. 98.
3	Training. Developed agenda and materials for introductory training course on environmental valuation Aug. 99.



**Attachment G****Facilitates improved land use planning**

No.	
1	Analysis. Assessed capacities and needs of the BAPPEDAs in NRM's six provinces and presented results to Bappenas. May 1999.
2	Analysis. Completed and disseminated concept/discussion paper on transport planning, AMDAL, and forestry practice. June 99.
3	Analysis. Completed paper on decentralization for Deputy V, ESDAL Conference, on strategic issues for regional development planning and NR utilization. Aug. 99.
4	Analysis. Completed study of the economic crisis impacts for Bappeda Tk 1, Sulawesi Utara, to become basis for future planning inputs. Sep 99.
5	Analysis. With YWWF & Bappeda Tk I Kaltim, conducted environmental threat assessment on planned roads near proposed protected areas. Nov. 98.
6	Analysis: Presented analysis on spatial planning process in Indonesia at IRSA conference. Oct. 98
7	Analysis: Presented land use and economics (von Thunen) framework at IRSA Conference. Oct. 98.

**Facilitates sustainable forest management**

No.	
1	Analysis. Contributed to World Bank forestry policy study and Indonesia Case Study, adding to reform agenda and leveraging resources. Dec. - Feb. 1999.
2	Analysis. Developed analytical framework for analyzing forestry policy issues related to crisis, IMF conditions, and reform. Nov. 1998.
3	Analysis. Legal review and analysis of forestry law and issues, CIEL, ICEL, FKMM, etc. Aug 99.
4	Analysis. Prepared draft "policy brief" on overcapacity in forest processing industry; contributed issues on forestry and land use for CGI meetings through USAID project officer. Sep 99.

**Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas**

No.	
1	Analysis. Completed report on participatory workshop and environmental valuation in SulTeng (June 99)
2	Analysis. Developed concept paper for study of "Decentralization and NRM" and received approval from BAPPENAS.

**Decreased agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management**

No.	
1	Analysis. Crisis Impacts Briefing updated for presentation to Amb. Babbitt, January 27, 1999; CIFOR, February 10, 1999; UI/LPEM Seminar, February 17, 1999.
2	Analysis. Study on Impacts of the Economic Crisis on Indonesia's Regions. Analysis completed and presented. Nov-Dec. 98.

## Appendix A (Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas)

No	Activities
1	Development of decentralized, participatory National Park management structures under UU 22/99
2	Development of decentralized, participatory National Park financing under UU 25/99
3	Strengthened collection and distribution of National Park user fees
4	Use of social marketing techniques (surveys, market analysis, product testing) for awareness of Protected Areas Management

## Appendix B (Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure)

No	Activities
1	Use of Partnerships to increase resources available for Protected Areas Management
2	Use of Participatory Mapping to develop local support for Protected Areas Management
3	Use of Community Conservation Agreements to develop local support for Protected Areas Management
4	Use of Debt for Nature Swaps to fund Protected Areas Management